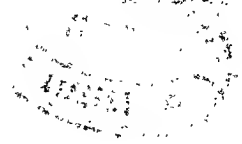
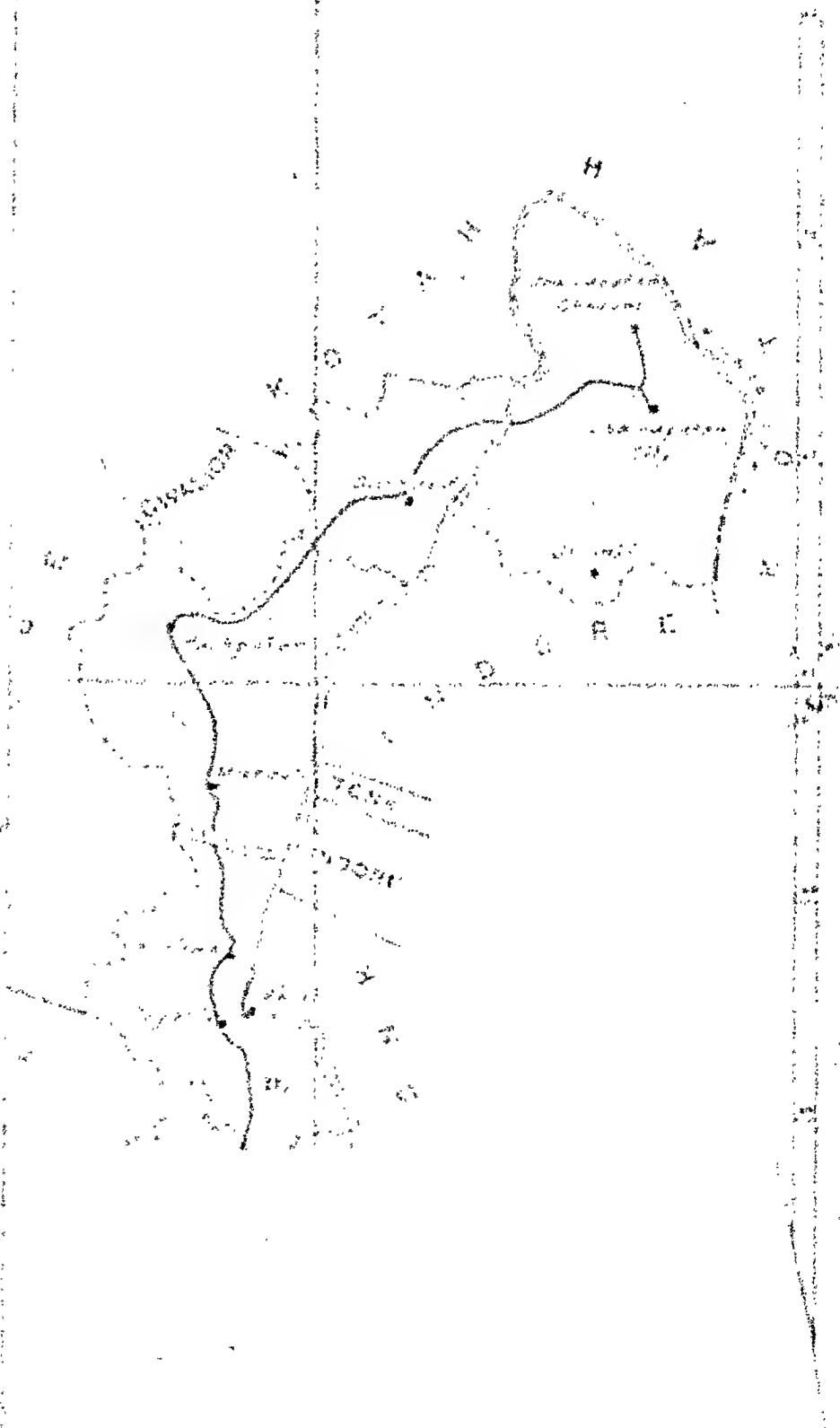


MAP



LAHAR STATE

LAHAR STATE



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JHALAWAR STATE

FOR THE
Year ending 30th September, 1915.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ALLAHABAD
PRINTED AT THE INDIAN PRESS
1916

८०

HIS HIGHNESS

RAJ RANA SHRI BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR,
OF JHALAWAR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We have the honour to submit herewith the Annual
Administration Report of the Jhalawar State, for the year ending
the 30th September, 1915.

We have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient Servants,

BHALBHADRA SINGH,
UMRAO SINGH,
GOBIND LAL,
SHADI LAL,
CHHEDA LAL,

Members of the Jhalawar State Council.

CHAPTER I.

Jhalawar is a Native State in Rajputana, with an area of 808·763 square miles and a population of 96,198 (Census 1911 A. D.) It is serpentine-shaped and consists of two detached tracts. The main portion, which contains the Capital, Jhalrapatan, is about 85 miles long and from 3 to 17 miles broad. It is bounded to the north and north-east by the Kotah State, and on the other sides by the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Tonk States. The second division is a very small detached tract, known as Kirpapur, lying between an outlying portion of the Gwalior State and the State of Mewar. The gross revenue of the State, based on an average of the past 5 years, is roughly between 5 and 5½ lakhs of rupees.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 a year to the Imperial Government.

His Highness the Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., the Ruler of the State, belongs to the Jhala clan of the Rajputs and is now 41 years old. His Highness was married to the daughter of Maharaja Durjan Salji of Kherli (Kotah) and has a son and heir, Maharajkumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 5th July, 1900, and is now being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

2. Visits.—The Hon'ble Sir Elliot G. Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, came on a short private visit to Jhalrapatan on the 14th January, 1915, accompanied by the Political Agent, Lt.-Col. H. B. Peacock, and left on the 16th January, 1915.

His Highness the Rao Sahib of Khilchipur paid a visit to Jhalrapatan on the 21st June, 1915, and left on the 25th June.

His Highness's tour.—On the 20th January, 1915, His Highness left Chhaoni for Kirpapur. This out-of-the-way district had never been visited by any of the Chiefs of Jhalawar before. Hence His Highness's visit was of particular importance in the history of the place, and went a great way towards encouraging its residents and cultivators. Some useful measures were introduced to improve the Tehsil.

From Kirpapur His Highness proceeded to Shri-Chhatrapur on the 27th January. Thence he went touring in the Chaumehla, and after visiting all the Tehsils returned to Chhaoni on the 13th February, 1915. On the 25th February he went to visit Patan and returned to the Capital on the 3rd March, 1915.

On the 24th March, His Highness made a trip to Bombay and returned on the 10th April, 1915.

Shri Maharaj Kumar, who is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer, came twice to Chhaoni: once on the 22nd December, 1914, for X'mas holidays, and again on the 2nd May, 1915, for summer vacations.

3. Agency Officials.—Lt.-Col. H. B. Peacock remained in charge of the Kotah and Jhalawar Political Agency, throughout the year.

Major De V. Condon, I. M. S., held charge of the Medical Department of the State, from the 1st October to the 20th November, 1914. During his absence on reversion to military duty at Quetta, Assistant Surgeon Ram Lal held charge of the Department, from the 21st November, 1914, to the end of the year, under the visiting charge of Lt.-Col. J. Fisher, D. S. O., I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Jaipur.

4. NOTABLE EVENTS.

Opening of the State Council.—On the death of Diwan Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, B. A., Diwan of the Jhalawar State, His Highness was pleased to form a State Council for the administration of the State. To declare the Council formally open, he held a Darbar of all the officers, Sirdars and Jagirdars of the State in the Palace Hall, on the 1st October, 1914, and explained in an impressive speech his object of creating the Council, composed of the following 5 Members, with the control of the Departments mentioned against their names:—

1. Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, Judicial Member:—Law Courts, Jails, Police, Registration, Stamps and Municipal Committee of Chhaoni.

2. Thakur Umrao Singhji, Home Member:—His Highness's Household, Maharajkumar's staff, Travelling, Stables, Atala and Guests.

3. Bohra Gobindlalji, Member:—Palace Department, Garrikhana, Toshakhana, Temples, Punnyarth, Obari, Hawalas, Karkhanas, Topkhana and Relations.

4. Pandit Shyam Shankar, Foreign Member:—Foreign Department, Education, Hospitals, Walterkrit Committee, Orphanage, and Kembal Library.

5. Babu Chheda Lal, Revenue Member:—Revenue Department, Customs and Excise, Forests, Gardens, Mines and Municipal Committee of Patan City.

As Pandit Shyam Shankar was on deputation to England, Dhabai Shadilal, B. A., LL.B., was to officiate for him until his return from England.

The Members were then called upon to take the following oath before His Highness:—

(Translation from Hindi.)

“Believing in God as Omnipotent, Omnipresent and Omniscient, I promise, in all seriousness, before Your Highness, that I will discharge my duties with honesty and justice, and will ever remain loyal to the interests of the State and Your Highness's person.

May God help me in fulfilling this solemn oath.”

After the Members had been sworn in, they were entrusted with their respective portfolios.

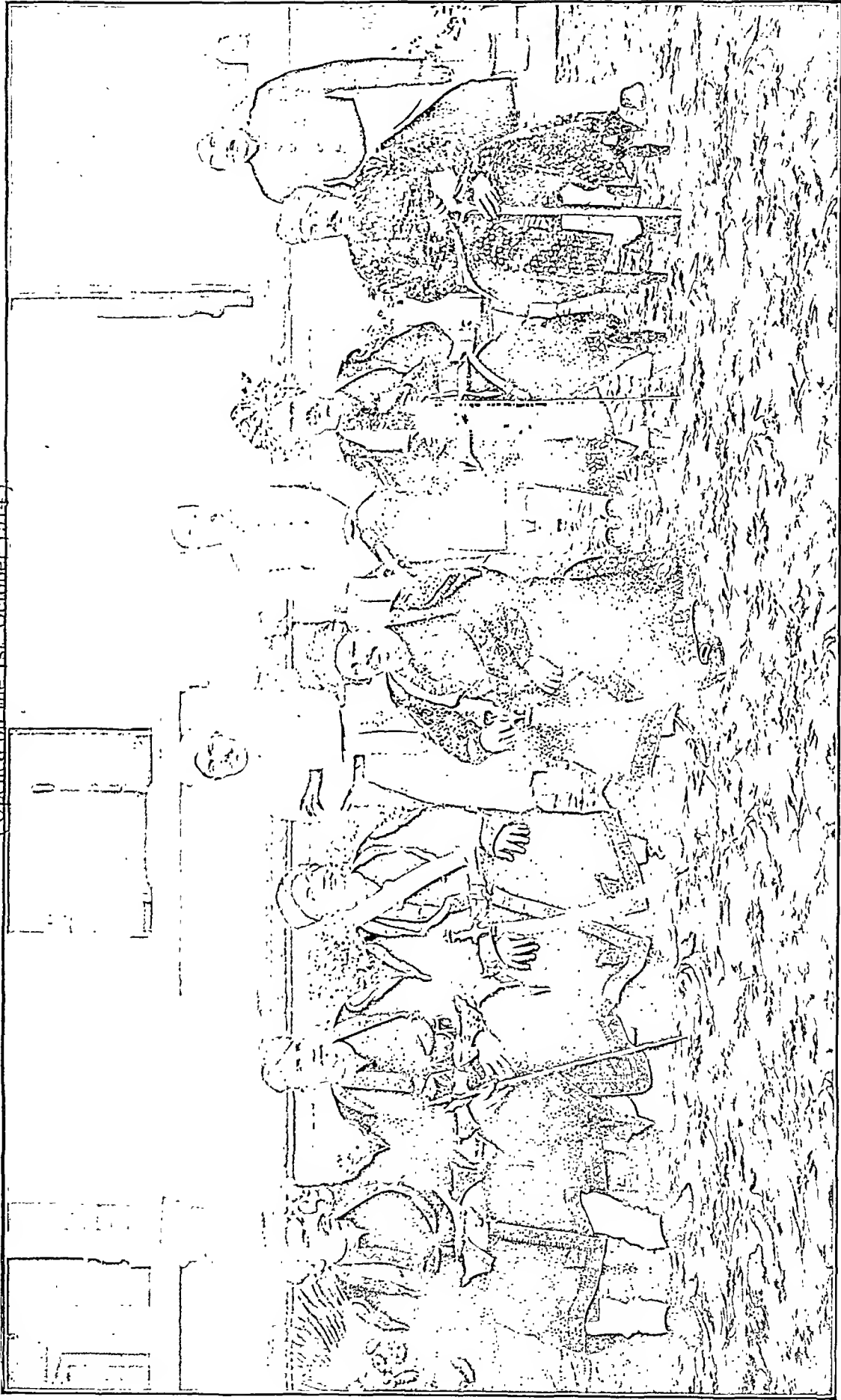
Opening ceremony of the Prithvi Vilas Palace.—To celebrate the opening ceremony of the Prithvi Vilas Palace, a Darbar was held by His Highness in the grounds of the new Palace, on the 11th November, 1914. The ceremony began with the speech of the State Engineer, Babu Mitthan Lal, in which he gave a brief history of the building and described the special architectural features of the construction. His Highness then made a short speech and called upon Miss Peacock to perform the preliminary ceremony of naming the Palace. This she did by turning an electric switch which lighted up, on the front door of the Palace, the perforated letters composing the name:—

“PRITHVI VILAS PALACE.”

The name was chosen in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singhji who had the original building, hitherto called Kothi, constructed. After this function, His Highness handed the silver key to Col. Peacock and requested him to perform the opening ceremony. Col. Peacock opened the silver lock and declared the Palace formally open. After inspecting the whole building, His Highness awarded gifts to some members of the P. W. D, whose work deserved special recognition. On this occasion a public feast was given by His Highness to all the State servants and school students of Chhaoni and Patan. All the masons, who had worked in the construction, were also fed.

JHALAWAR STATE COUNCIL

(Opened on the 1st October 1914.)



(Back row) 1. Pandit Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi B. A.
(Secretary)

2. Lala Krishan Kumar Mathur
(Mir Munshi)

3. Babu Atal Bihari Lal Mathur B. A.
(Head Clerk)

(Front row) 1. Babu Chhedia Lal Mathur 2. Bohra Gobind Lalji 3. Maharajah Balbhadra Singhji 4. His Highness 5. Thakur Umrao Singhji 6. Bhaya Shadi Lal B. A., LL. B.



Cricket Match.—An interesting 2-day Cricket Match was played here on the 27th and 28th December, 1914, between the Home Team and Mr. Anderson's Eleven of Bombay, which was mostly composed of the renowned Presidency players. Two innings were played. In the 1st innings, the Bombay Team scored 243 runs against 300 runs of the Home Team. In their 2nd innings, the Bombay Team had scored 174 for 6 wickets, when time was called. The match thus resulted in a draw in favour of the Home Team.

Agri-Horticultural Exhibition.—The annual Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held on the 15th March, 1915, in the compound of the Palace. Amongst the distinguished visitors present on the occasion were Lt.-Col. Peacock, the Political Agent, Miss Peacock, Mr. H. C. Sanders, the Superintending Engineer of Rajputana, Mrs. Sanders and Miss Eagan. There was a handsome collection of different varieties of flowers and vegetables, exhibited by a good number of competitors. Miss Peacock, at the request of His Highness, distributed the prizes to the winning competitors.

Prize Distribution to the School students.—The annual prize distribution to the school students took place on the 16th March, 1915. All the European guests, mentioned above, were present. In the morning, Miss Peacock gave away the prizes to the girls of the Chhaoni Girls School. Besides the prizes, 'Saris' and sweetmeats were distributed to all the girls.

In the afternoon, Col. Peacock gave prizes to the deserving students of the Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan.

THE WAR.

On the 8th November, 1914, His Highness convened a public meeting in the Palace compound with the object of explaining to the people the cause, nature and possibilities of the war, declared by His Majesty against Germany and her allies, as well as of calling for contributions to the Indian Imperial Relief Fund. The meeting was attended by all the Sirdars, Jagirdars, officers and other important people of Jhalawar. His Highness made the following speech, trying to make the situation clear to all, and pointing out the belligerent countries and theatres of war on a large map, specially prepared for the purpose :—

(Translated from Hindi.)

Gentlemen,

I need hardly mention that the special object with which I have asked you to assemble here this afternoon is primarily to impress upon you the importance of clearly understanding the serious import of the present titanic conflict in which our great Empire is to-day engaged, to explain the circumstances under which it had to be begun and also to point out the immense sacrifices which it demands of, and the heavy duties which it has imposed upon, every loyal citizen of the British Empire. It is a struggle involving issues of national existence and extinction, and is threatening the very life and further continuance of the great European Empires. But before saying anything more about it I think it would be as well if we were to have a glance at a brief account of one or two countries involved in it, I mean the account of only those countries with the histories of which we are in general less familiar.

I think I had better begin with Servia. This monarchy is of modern creation. The area of this country is 34,000 square miles and it has a population of 5,000,000 which is very heterogeneous, being composed of people with different nationalities and religions. The present King, Peter Karageorgevitch, was born in 1844, and ascended the throne of this Kingdom in 1903. The late King and Queen were murdered by the mob at Belgrade, the capital of the country. History bears

testimony to the fact that the Servian Kingdom existed in a crude form even as early as the 6th century A. D. Since that period, there have ruled in Serbia a series of kings belonging to different dynasties. They ruled in their turn, and then made room for others. But about the end of the 14th century it so happened that Serbia was brought under the subjugation of Turkey. The Serbs made a Christian League to get rid of the Turkish yoke, and, as a result, the battle of Kossovo was fought in the year 1389, in which both the Tsar of the Serbs, Lazar, and the Sultan of Turkey, Murad I, were killed, and the Servian Kingdom became a tributary of Turkey. In 1444, however, the king of Serbia fought very bravely against the Turks, and the Sultan was forced to conclude peace, restoring to the Servian king all the countries previously wrested from him. The vicissitudes of Serbia were not at an end; and in 1459, Sultan Mohammad II invaded and occupied the country and turned it into a Turkish province under the direct Government of the Porte. From that year till 1804—a period of 345 years—the country remained under the absolute control of Turkey. The beginning of the nineteenth century, however, saw the Serbs aspiring to form an independent kingdom on European lines of administration; but, in spite of all these signs of the rising of an independent spirit, the Turkish army remained in occupation of Serbia up to 1862. It was only in that year that the Turkish garrison was forced to vacate the country, and Serbia emerged from the struggle a free State, though she acted for sometime under the advice and guidance of Russia. There was a time when all these Balkan States and a great part of Europe belonged to Turkey; but now Turkey is a European power in name only. She has very little territory in Europe at this moment. In 1912, when the Balkan States declared war against Turkey, Serbia played in it a very prominent part. The war had the effect of infusing a new life into Serbia; and ever since that date she has been trying to acquire some new sea ports on the Adriatic Sea. This idea has been very repulsive to Austria-Hungary; and therefore this Dual Monarchy has always been keen to find fault with Serbia and pounce upon her at the slightest cause.

My story at this point naturally leads me to say something about Austria-Hungary. The Austrians and Hungarians are ruled by a common Emperor and King, whose name is Francis Joseph. He was born in 1830 and succeeded to the throne of Austria as Emperor in 1848, and later on, in the year 1867, he was declared King of Hungary also. These two countries manage their internal affairs by their own Parliament. The general control of military and naval affairs is in the hands of the Emperor. Perhaps you will remember him by the incident of the murder of his queen, the Empress Elizabeth, at Geneva in 1898. The present Emperor has no direct issue, and so he had appointed his nephew, Prince Archduke Francis Ferdinand, his heir. This very prince fell a victim to the murderous plots of two assassins, on the 28th June of this year, at Serajevo, the principal town of Bosnia; and it was this very incident which, in appearance at least, is responsible for this worldwide conflagration.

The present German Empire consists of 26 states, including the kingdom of Prussia. The present reigning monarch, William II, is called the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany. The 25 small states, which are situated in Germany, are ruled by separate rulers, who enjoy independence in proportion to the size of their territories. Of course, when the German Empire is at war, the Emperor becomes the supreme head of the united armies and navies. The present Emperor was born in 1859, and succeeded to the throne of his father in 1888. He is the son of Emperor Frederick III and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain; and so H. I. M. the King-Emperor George V of England and the German Emperor are cousins. The total area of the German Empire is 208,780 square miles, and it has a population of 64,925,993. But the surprising progress, which Germany has made in almost every branch of science and

in all that goes to make a nation powerful, dates only from 1870, the period of the Franco-German War.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belonged formerly to Turkey, but at the present moment they form part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Sarajevo is the capital of this combined province. This place, on account of the notorious incident, which provoked this unfortunate War, has come to occupy a rather prominent position in the history of Europe. It was at this place that Prince Francis Ferdinand, the Heir-Apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was killed along with his wife. The incident is said to be the cause of all this trouble ; but the fact is that the real causes which led up to this state of affairs lie much deeper. This young Prince has been very highly spoken of by contemporary writers. He was well up in European politics, and European politicians are generally of opinion that if he had succeeded to the throne he would have managed the State affairs with marked ability. He was trying to bring the heterogeneous population of Austria-Hungary more closely together and patching up the differences which kept them apart. It is even believed in some quarters in Europe that the assassins of the Prince were in the service of the people living in Hungary, who were selfish-minded and did not want a clever man at the helm of the State affairs after the death of the present Emperor, Francis Joseph. When the news of this dastardly murder reached Vienna, the Government of the country sent to the Servian Government, a Note, containing some unreasonable demands and couched in terms which an independent country like Serbia could not have accepted without subjecting itself to deep humiliation. Moreover, the time-limit was ridiculously small, being only 48 hours. I think it was very good of Serbia to have accepted nearly every condition of the Note, with a protest that the Note be submitted to disinterested nations in Europe who might be asked to express their opinion on its terms and that Serbia was ready to abide by the decision, which might be arrived at by such a tribunal. Serbia at this time did not want a war, and that was why she accepted the terms of the Note practically unconditionally. But Austria was bent upon having a war, and she could not let the opportunity slip between her fingers. If the German Emperor had only wished that Europe might be spared the present indiscriminate slaughter, he need only have advised the Austrian Emperor to that effect. But Germany had been preparing herself for this war for at least 40 years, and the Kaiser thought this to be a convenient opportunity for striking a blow.

I have said that Germany had been long preparing her army and navy for purely aggressive purposes, and this is evident from the fact that there the number of the regular army before the war had assumed the big proportion of about 50 lakhs. Is there an instance where such a big army has been kept merely for the purpose of maintaining peace? When the German Emperor declared war, he was revelling in the belief that it would be impossible for England to take any active part in the struggle, as she was already too much occupied with the Home Rule question in England and sedition in India. France, too, was not quite prepared either, and so he thought this to be the best time to carry out his ambitious designs. As regards Russia, he thought she would not be able to take the field, as she was too busy with her own internal affairs. All these imaginary beliefs, therefore, made Germany and Austria-Hungary throw the gauntlet to the whole of the world.

When the question of war came up before Sir Edward Grey, he wanted to know on what lines the struggle would be carried on. The German Government gave an assurance that in case of victory over France she would not profit by the acquisition of the French territories. But when the question of the French colonies came up, no satisfactory answer could be vouchsafed. This was enough

for England. Her decision was formed, namely, that she could not see France crushed under her very nose.

Gentlemen, it should be clearly understood that England has not joined this war for the purpose of aggrandisement or selfish motives, but has done so in fulfilment of the word of honour which she had given to France and Belgium in the famous "Scrap of Paper." The whole situation is explained in the White Book, which appeared in London on the 5th August of this year. The communications show quite plainly the tremendous tension which marked this period of a fortnight between the 20th July and the 5th August.

The correspondence records a conversation between Sir Edward Grey and the German Ambassador in London, in which the German Ambassador suggests mediation by the Russian Government. Sir Edward remarks that "the Austrian Government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Serbia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial." By trial Sir Edward meant the trial of the assassins who had murdered the Austro-Hungarian Heir Apparent on June 28th at Sarajevo. Later, on July 22nd, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin said to the British Ambassador that the "*forthcoming Austro-Hungarian demarche at Belgrade*" which he expected had already been made, was purely a question between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and that there should be no interference from outside in their affairs. Germany, therefore, should not be expected to approach Austria-Hungary, who, in his opinion, had been very forbearing.

On the 23rd July, Sir Edward Grey was informed by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that a Note had been sent to Serbia and that he would send a copy of it to him (Sir Edward Grey). When Sir Edward Grey saw it, he said that in his opinion Austria-Hungary had made a great mistake in putting a time-limit which was too short, and that the Note was rather in the form of an ultimatum. He also suggested that if the Austro-Hungarian monarchy extended the time-limit, Russia would be able to advise Serbia to be more reasonable and conciliatory in her answer to the Dual Monarchy. Moreover, the very same day the Servian Minister called at the British Foreign Office and expressed the willingness of his Government "to meet any reasonable demands of Austria-Hungary, so long as such demands were kept on the *"Terrian juridique."* He referred to the mystery and secrecy with which the inquiry at Sarajevo had been conducted by Austria-Hungary, and said that Serbia was willing to do anything that was required to bring plotters and assassins to book, but unwilling to allow Austrian interference in her political system or administration, or to submit to dictation on political grounds. He also said that none of the assassins were Servian subjects; on the contrary, they were Bosnians, i.e., Austro-Hungarian subjects. One of them was in Serbia and the Servian Government wanted to expel him, but he was protected by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. As Sir Edward Grey was not at the Foreign Office at the time, Sir Nicholson could not give a definite answer, but he said that he hoped that the Servian Government would try to meet the Austrian demands in a conciliatory and moderate spirit. But, despite these friendly remonstrances, the Austro-Hungarian Note was after all handed over to the Servian Government. The Note reminded Serbia of her promise which she had made in deference to the decision of the Great Powers on March 31, 1909, after the annexation of Bosnia by the Dual Monarchy, and a memorandum giving the conclusions led up to by the magisterial inquiry at Sarajevo, was attached to the Note; but none of the evidence, on which those conclusions were based, was sent.

The Servian Government was required to accept the Austro-Hungarian demands in a form of declaration, based on the clauses of the Note which were as follows:—

1. "To dissolve immediately the Society styled *Narodna Odbrana*, to

confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Royal Government shall take necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form."

2. "To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity."

3. "To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary."

4. "To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communication to the Royal Government."

5. "To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy."

6. "To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of June 28th, who are in the Servian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto."

7. "To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voijs Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian state employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Sarajevo."

8. "To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Sarajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier."

9. "To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanation regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of June 28th, to express themselves in interviews, in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government:" and finally.

10. "To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads."

The reply of Servia was demanded at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, July 25th, viz., within 48 hours' time.

Sir Edward Grey expressed his disapproval of it in the following words:—

"The murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia, quoted in the Note, aroused sympathy with Austria-Hungary, as was but natural, but at the same time I had never before seen one State address to another Independent State, a document of so formidable a character. Demand No. 5 would be hardly consistent with the maintenance of Servia's independent sovereignty if it were to mean, as it seemed that it might, that Austria-Hungary was to be invested with a right to appoint officials who would have authority within the frontiers of Servia." The Russian Foreign Minister thought that the whole situation was very delicate, and he said that the demands of Austria-Hungary were "both provocative and immoral."

The French Ambassador said that his Government was prepared to stand by Russia against her enemies; and he also expressed the opinion that it would keep the peace of Europe if the Entente Powers (England, France and Russia) presented an united front.

M. Sazonoff thought that if Austria-Hungary mobilized, Russia would also do the same.

Sir Edward Grey was very frank in his opinion, and he said: "They could not expect any declaration of solidarity from His Majesty's Government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by force of arms. Direct British interests in Serbia were *nil*, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British Public opinion."

Russia was very prompt in making known her opinion of the Note. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, on the 24th July, said to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs that in their view the Austrian Note was drawn up in a form rendering it impossible of acceptance as it stood, and that it was both unusual and peremptory in its tone. The reply to this was that the Dual Monarchy felt its existence to be at stake, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister was under instructions to leave Belgrade unless Austro-Hungarian demands were accepted integrally by 4 P.M. next day.

The Servian Government naturally regarded the Note as quite unacceptable, and asked the British Government to induce Austria-Hungary to moderate her demands. The German Government in a Note to Sir Edward Grey had strongly endorsed the Austro-Hungarian case against Serbia, and pointed out that if Serbia sent an unsatisfactory reply to the Note, Austria-Hungary would be obliged to use strong pressure and, if necessary, military measures, the choice having to be left to her. Thus the tension between the different European Powers became more and more acute. Serbia wanted some modifications in the Note which Austria-Hungary did not like to make, and Russia was bent upon helping Serbia. The Entente compelled France to join Russia, and England had to help France and Belgium.

Because it was the firm intention of England to avert the catastrophe, if possible, she and other European Powers, had resolved to advise Serbia, "that she ought to send a favourable reply on as many points as the time-limit allowed and particularly express concern and regret, subject to the French and Russian Ministers concurring in this advice." This advice was, however, never actually offered, as the Servian Government's conciliatory intentions made it unnecessary. The modifications which Serbia made in the Austro-Hungarian Note were very conciliatory and the Dual Monarchy ought to have been satisfied with them. The Servian Government was quite prepared to place the whole case before the Hague Tribunal or the Great Powers. But nothing availed, and the war did come on. The Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade on the 25th July, at 6-30, in the evening. The same day Sir Edward Grey communicated to the French Ambassador the decision of Great Britain, namely, that if all efforts to preserve peace failed, England would not stand aside.

On the 4th August, the German Secretary of State, at a morning interview, refused the British Ambassador's request for an assurance that Belgium's neutrality would be respected. He said that German troops had already crossed the Belgian frontier; that speed was a matter of life and death for Germany, and that "rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops." On the evening of the same day, the British Ambassador delivered the British ultimatum to the German Foreign Office, and war was finally declared. When the British Ambassador saw the German Chancellor, the latter expressed the opinion "that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality'—a word, which in war time had so often been disregarded, just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation, who desired nothing better than to be friends with her." When the fact of war with England was known in Germany, the German mob got so very excited that they smashed

the windows of the British Embassy and hurled cobble stones into the residence. The next morning the German Emperor sent one of his Aides-de-camp to the Embassy to give back the insignias of the titles of British Field Marshal and British Admiral, which had been conferred on him ; and the British Ambassador left Berlin shortly after.

Just three months before, there reigned uninterrupted peace all over the world, except perhaps for the excitement in England over the Home Rule Bill and in India over a few isolated cases of sedition. Is it not astounding to note that only after such a short interval all the European nations should be at one another's throats ? The number of people at war at present is about 400,000,000; and out of this 20,000,000 soldiers are actually on active service, ready to deal death and destruction. Is it not, I repeat, curious that the German nation, which is thought to be one of the best educated and scientific peoples, should be at war with six powerful countries of the world—France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Servia and Japan ?

Gentlemen, it is with great regret that we notice at this moment the ungratefulness of Turkey in joining hands with Germany against England, who has always helped her in her time of need. In fact, if Great Britain had not always stood by Turkey's side she would long before this have been virtually effaced from the European map. I strongly hope that the happening would not in any way tarnish the faithfulness and loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans to the British Raj. It may be argued that one has one's religion and other things to look to ; but, to my thinking, it is quite clear that duty and loyalty come before all considerations. What will posterity have to say about us if, at such a time of national stress, we did not do everything in our power to help our benefactors ? Gentlemen, it would be difficult to close our eyes to the disorder which prevailed in India before the advent of the British rule. These parts, you will remember, were particularly infested with thieves and dacoits. You could hardly walk a mile abroad, after sunset, without being duly greeted by your constant friends, the robbers. You never knew then at what time you might be compelled—without, of course, a single moment's notice—to leave off all the comforts of your home, your wife and children, to combat an inveterate adversary or to face the anger of a relentless enemy. Our hearts tremble at the stories of the inhuman practices of the Sati and the Infanticide, and our eyes become watery at the very thought of the incalculable suffering inflicted on humanity by the religious intolerance of bigotted Rulers. In short, gentlemen, the whole history of India, previous to the domination of the English, presents a continuous record of tribal unrests and dynastic factions. But look at the wholesome change which gradually came over the country with the gradual ascendancy of the British rule. At the very outset we find (as if it were at the touch of a magic wand) disorder yielding place to organisation, unrest to peace, and disturbance to a settled state of things. People in general became convinced of the righteousness of the British rule. We find the country in a rapid state of transition until, from about the year 1850, we begin to discover signs of a regenerated India, with its system of Railways, Post and Education, its different courts of law and the highly organised Government machinery. Of the innumerable benefits which this Government has conferred upon us, that of education alone is one for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful to it.

Gentlemen, I am afraid, I have taken up much of your valuable time ; but before I come to the object of to-day's meeting, I would like to refer to the valour and bravery which our Indian Forees are displaying in the ancient battle-fields of Europe. The splendid reception with which they were hailed in France, will ever be memorable in the history of both the countries. We ought really to be very proud that we are thus helping England and discharging in some slight way the great obligations under which we lie to that country. Indeed, I feel it a veritable source of

pride when I think that, if God wills, a day will come when we will be in a position to say that our brave Indian troops had some share in over-powering and crushing the overweening militarism of two powerful European countries. I am sure, the blow would prove to them a lasting lesson, and they would no more think of disturbing the peace of the world. It will be needless for me here to go into the details of the horrors which war has wrought : how many widows and orphans have been left in this world without any one to look after them, and how many homes rendered destitute and sad. For its material advancement, it is, above all, peace that India stands so sorely in need of ; and peace we have been enjoying under the auspices of the benign British rule for a long time past. We are thankful for it, and so deeply, too, that we feel that, had each and every able-bodied Indian been to-day in the field of battle fighting for England, the debt of that country's gratitude would have proved still too heavy to be discharged. But much as we should like it, it is nevertheless impossible that each and every one of us should go out to fight. There is, therefore, another way in which, without directly taking part in the struggle, we can materially help our righteous cause, and that is by means of pecuniary contributions. War on a gigantic scale like the present, means an enormous output of money, and it is absolutely necessary that on patriotic occasions like these, we, of Jhalawar, should not be found wanting in our sense of duty to the Empire. I therefore earnestly appeal to you to come forward and subscribe liberally to the Imperial Relief Fund ; and in giving away your money, you may be pretty sure of its being expended on the most charitable objects. You know already, I have subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the Fund in question, and, besides that, I have also offered my personal services to the Government to work at hospitals, which, I heartily pray to God, will be accepted, and thus afford me an opportunity of being of some value to the Empire at its hour of need."

Contribution to the War-Fund.—A ready response was made to His Highness's appeal for funds, and very liberal donations were made on the spot which amounted to Rs. 1,955 ; and a subscription list was opened in the State to which a great many persons contributed. A fair collection has since been made, and the money raised is sent to the Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Ajmer, by quarterly instalments. An amount of Rs. 8,117-1-6 was sent to the aforesaid Bank, up to the end of the month of September, 1915.

A further amount of Rs. 100 has been contributed by the State towards the Belgium Fund.

II.

War Lectures.—As the War was assuming monstrous proportions and many unfounded rumours were spreading in various parts of India, His Highness held a special meeting of the educated nobles and officers on the 10th December, 1914, in order to organise a regular programme of weekly lectures calculated to give his subjects correct information about the War, and thus save them from being misguided by wild rumours. In accordance with the programme, lectures are delivered by the educated gentlemen of the State on subjects connected with the War, sometimes with illuminating illustrations, such as by means of coloured slides, etc. (*vide* Appendix XXVII).

The lectures have not only proved to be the means of carrying authenticated war news, but have also created a very fine war-literature, the first of its kind in the Urdu language. An arrangement has been made for the publication of these lectures at the Central Jail Press, under the Editorship of Mr. Atal Bihari Lal Mathur, B. A. and Lala Shambhu Dayal Danish, for the benefit of the public abroad ; and it has been resolved that the profits derived from their sale should be contributed to the Relief Fund.

Prayer in connection with the War.—On the 3rd January, 1915, a meeting was held at the Palace Theatre. and His Highness offered a prayer for the victory of the British Arms.

British conquest of the German S. W. Africa.—On the 12th July, 1915, when the news of the British conquest of the German S. W. Africa, by General Botha, arrived, there was a great rejoicing in Jhalawar. A public holiday was observed and all public buildings were decorated with bunting and flags.

In the evening, all officers and Jagirdars were invited to an "At Home" at the Prithvi Vilas Palace, when His Highness made a short speech. A congratulatory message was sent to General Botha, who sent His Highness the following cablegram,—"Many thanks for your congratulations which I appreciate highly,—General Botha."

Anniversary of the War.—The 4th August, 1915, being the anniversary of the War, was observed as a Public holiday. Prayers were offered by all the religious societies in their respective places of worship for the victory of British arms. In the evening, a review of the Body Guard was held at the Parade Ground.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday.—Owing to the existence of War between our Empire and Germany and her allies, no games and sports were held on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday; but the usual salute was fired and prisoners were released.

His Highness's Birthday.—Owing to the same reason, the birthday of His Highness (on December 1) was not celebrated with the usual *éclat*. All festivities and public functions, except the customary Darbar, religious rites, gun-salute and release of prisoners, were suspended.

Maharaj Kumar's Birthday.—On the occasion of the Maharaj Kumar's birthday, on the 15th June, 1915, a sum of Rs. 200 was sent for the comforts of the Indian troops at the front.

Death of Col. Abbott.—A general condolence meeting of all the officials, Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Jhalawar State, presided over by His Highness the Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, was held on the 27th October, 1914, to express sorrow at the sad demise of Col. H. B. Abbott, the once very popular Superintendent of the State.

His Highness opened the proceedings with a short speech in Hindustani, in which he praised the noble work of the late Col. Abbott and paid a high tribute to his wonderful power of organisation. In the course of his speech His Highness said :—

"Gentlemen,

"This meeting which we are convening this afternoon is an occasion for genuine pain and sorrow to me and for every one who knew Col. Abbott and his interest in the affairs of the State. It is such a great loss to the State and to those who admired his work, and I have come to announce to you with great sorrow that he died in England in the first week of this month. To me personally the last 2 years have been very painful. I have lost in this short period some of my best friends, such as, Sir Evans Gordon, Col. Crofts, and last but not least Col. Abbott.

Col. Abbott had come to India in the Indian Army, but later on he entered the Political Department. At Alwar he did the Settlement work, and came over here as the Superintendent of this State sometime in 1877. The time was very critical in the history of Jhalawar, as the late Maharaj Rana Pirthvi Singhji had

died in the year 1875, and the Ex-Maharaj Rana had not yet succeeded to the Gadi. There are some persons now, who are eye-witnesses of that period ; and I think they are better judges of the meritorious services which Col. Abbott rendered to promote the prosperity of the State.

"It was Col. Abbott who organised the whole system of administration. I have been closely connected with the administration of the State for the last 16 years or so, and I can say without the least exaggeration that Col. Abbott wrought wonders.

"The Settlement of the State was carried out in his time, and it was indeed very well done, though it was not absolutely perfect in every way, being the first of its kind in the Jhalawar State. It was rather very unfortunate that we got the memorable famine of 1899, which upset all the good work of Col. Abbott. I think Jhalawar has never since witnessed a more popular Political Agent. He used to walk in the streets unattended, and if there was any person seeking to make any complaint he always received prompt attention.

"He used to do the same thing in the districts whenever he went on tours of inspection. In every department I find his spirit silently working. If you only search out the papers, you are sure to find a useful Hidayat (directions for guidance) on any subject you care to know ; and this proves only too well that Col. Abbott was a wonderful organiser. But with all these good qualities he was modest to a degree. Such was the man whose loss we have assembled this afternoon to mourn.

'As regards my private relations with him, I may tell you that I always looked upon him as a second father, who did everything in his power to advance my happiness.

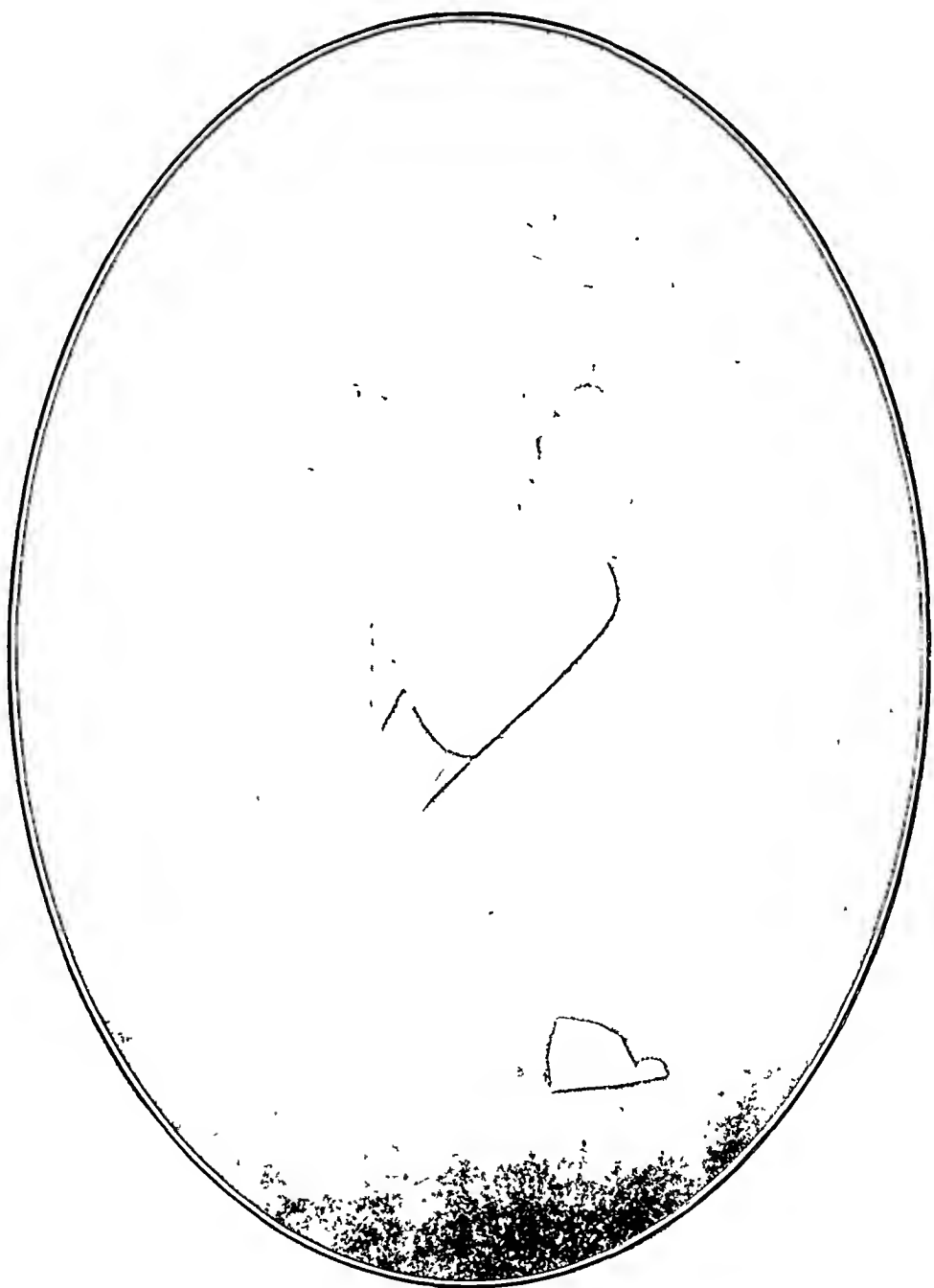
"The good he has done to the people and the State of Jhalawar, is inestimable and therefore we should be found lacking in our gratitude, if we did not raise some fitting memorial to his memory. I am quite confident that every one who knew Col. Abbott directly or indirectly, had much regard for his altogether wonderful personality. Under the circumstances, it is very important that we should raise a sort of national memorial, which would be of a lasting benefit to nearly every man in the State. I propose that a subscription list should be opened, and I would have much pleasure in heading it with Rs. 5,000. In this connection I have also ascertained the wishes of Her Highness the Rani Sahiba, who has kindly promised to contribute Rs. 1,000. The offices and the Courts are closed to-day to do honour to the memory of the late Col. Abbott ; but we should have another day which should be observed all over the State as a day of mourning. I am going in mourning for three days, commencing from to-morrow, and I hope the State Officials and other people will do the same.

"I see there are so many persons eager to pay tribute to his sacred memory. I will, therefore, resume my seat with a fervent prayer to God to give eternal peace to Col. Abbott's soul and to grant strength to his family to bear this irreparable loss with fortitude."

Many personal friends of Col. Abbott then made speeches suitable for the occasion, and in the end Babu Chheda Lal moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically carried :—

Resolved that --

1. "This meeting, composed of all the friends and admirers of Col. Abbott, has been greatly shocked to hear the sad news of his demise. It puts on record its sense of deep regret at this sad incident and humbly prays to His Highness to convey, through cablegram, to the bereaved family an expression of their feelings of heart-felt sympathy with them in their irreparable loss.



LATE COL. H. B. ABBOTT.

2. "Pandit Shyam Shankar, who is staying in London, to be requested to proceed at once to Eastbourne and personally put on the grave of their friend a wreath of flowers, bearing a suitable text, on their behalf.

3. "A copy of the proceedings of the meeting, together with a copy of the resolutions, be sent to the late Col. Abbott's daughter, Miss Lizzie Abbott."

A subscription-list was then opened, and a very decent sum was promised on the spot. In order to carry on the work of collecting the funds regularly, a Central Committeo has been formed at Chhaoni, with Sub-Committees in all the Districts.

Death of Lord Roberts.—On the 24th December, 1914, the sad news of the death of Lord Roberts was received by His Highness with extreme sorrow. As he was a personal friend of His Highness, he felt his loss very keenly and issued orders to close all public offices for a day to do honour to the memory of the greatest soldier of the Empire. A condolence message was also sent to his daughter, Lady Aileen Mary Roberts, in England.

Death of Lord Hardinge's son.—A public holiday was observed in Jhalawar in memory of our popular Viceroy H. E. Lord Hardinge's son, who met with a glorious death on the battlefield, fighting for the Empire. A message of condolence was sent to His Lordship.

CHAPTER II.

5. **Administration of Land.**—For revenue purposes the whole State is divided into 6 Tehsils, viz., Patan, Shri-Chhatrapur, Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the isolated tract of Kirpapur being included in the Tehsil of Shri-Chhatrapur. The Tehsildars, besides their revenue work, are invested with magisterial powers, civil and eriminal, and are under the control of Malsader (Head Revenue Office).

The total area of the land, according to the professional survey, is 5,27,210 acres, out of which, in the year under report, 1,71,625 acres were Jagir, Muafi and such Khalsa holdings, of which no 'Jinswar' record exists, leaving 3,55,585 acres of Khalsa land, as detailed below :—

					Acres.
(1) Not available for cultivation	...	...	...	...	88,222
(2) Culturable waste other than fallow (including grass and gardens)	...	...	...	...	1,64,278
(3) Forest, including Hankas	...	...	...	...	4,227
(4) Current fallow	...	...	...	...	5,673
(5) Area cropped during the year—					
Piwat (irrigated land)	...	...	...	7,981	
Mal (Dry land)	...	...	...	85,204	
				<hr/>	
				93,185	93,185
					<hr/>
			Total	...	3,55,585

6. **Demand and Collections.**—The total demand and collections of land revenue and cesses for the year under report amount to Rs. 3,83,005-9-8, and Rs. 3,78,535-9-5 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being, demand, Rs. 3,75,314-3-7, and collections, Rs. 3,68,623-13-10.

The collections for the year under report, including arrears, amount to Rs. 3,79,591-1-6 as against Rs. 3,71,014-7-11 of the last year. The increase is mainly due to the reclamation of fallow land.

A sum of Rs. 9,195-12-0 was advanced as Taqavi to the cultivators for seed, bullocks, etc., during the year, and Rs. 8,748-10-6 (including arrears) were recovered.

7. **Revenue Cases.**—The number of revenue cases, instituted and disposed of, is as follows :—

Pending from last year	...	...	...	1,782
Instituted during the year	...	...	...	1,988
Total				3,770
Disposed of	...	...	...	1,976
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	1,794

8. **Mineral resources of the State.**—Mr. Ambika Charan, B. A., M. E. (Japan), was employed by the State as Mining Engineer during the year under report. His report on the mineral resources of the State is as follows :—

- (1) Copper ore, in easily reducible condition—found near Chhaoni.
- (2) Laterite—containing a large quantity of alumina, suitable for the manufacture of aluminium, and its salts—found in immense quantities all over the Parganas of Pachpahar, Awar and Dag and portions of Gangdhar.
- (3) Clay, suitable for pottery on the wheel, and Bauxite, a valuable ore of aluminium—found in the above localities.
- (4) Dolomite clay, containing large quantities of Magnesium—found in the Pachpahar Pargana.
- (5) Yellow and Red ochre—found in the Dag Pargana.
- (6) Limestone, very suitable for the manufacture of Hydraulic and Portland cements—found near Chhaoni.
- (7) Quartz, in a very pure state, which can be used in the manufacture of glass—found near Chhaoni.
- (8) Agate, which can be made into mortar and fancy articles—found near Pachpahar.
- (9) Sandstone, of the first quality—available in large quantities near Chhaoni.

CHAPTER III.

9. **Legislation.**—The Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, in which the spirit of the British Codes is generally followed.

10. **Military Forces.**—The Military Forces of the Jhalawar State consist of 41 Sawars, 71 Artillerymen and 400 Infantry (including bodyguard), giving a total of 512 against 486 of the last year. The Sawars are armed with swords and lances. They furnish escorts, and are also used as messengers. The main duties of the troops consist of either furnishing escorts or providing guards at the Palaces and at some of the chief offices at the headquarters of the State. A number of the Infantry is employed in the districts as guards on the Tehsil Treasuries. They are not regularly drilled. The total cost of the army was Rs. 47,964-1-5. (Appendix III shows the detail of the cost and the strength of the Army.)

11. **Police Force.**—The Police Force consists of 30 Sawars and 355 Sipahis and Officers, as compared with 30 and 353 of the last year. The men are recruited from almost all classes, and are armed with country-made matchlocks and swords. The whole force is distributed in two Kotwalis (Chhaoni Jhalrapatan and Patan) and 5 Thanas: one at Garnawad in the Tehsil of Shri-Chatrapur and one at each of the Tehsil headquarters of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar. One Girai Officer

(Inspector of Police) patrol the district. The whole department is controlled by a Superintendent of Police, who resides Fouldar (Marahtah).

The Sawars are a part of a body known as the *Khads* of Chomchid, about one half of which do police duty and the other half assist in the collection of land revenue by summoning *Amars* and *Manotdar*, residing in the adjoining States, or in village situated at a distance from the Tehsil headquarters. The whole force can be used for police duty when required.

In addition to the above mentioned Police Force, there are 166 village watchmen, who hold revenue free land in the village; they live in, and are responsible for keeping order and peace in their respective villages, for watching travellers at night and for reporting crimes to the *Phansidar*, in whose circle their villages are situated. These village watchmen are locally known as *Sarsars*, and are under the control of the Police Department. Including *Sarsars* in the regular Police, there are approximately one Policeman for every square mile and a half, and for every 150 persons.

The spirit of the British Code is followed in the investigation of crime. The system of taking fingerprints upon criminals, convicted of several offences, is in force. Table IV gives the detail of the strength and the cost of the Police force, and Table V and VI give the results of the workings of the Police.

12 Criminal Justice. The following are the Criminal Courts in the Hyderabad State:

1. Court of Tehsildar (6 in number).
2. Fouldar Court.
3. The Appellate Court.

The 1st court follows the rule introduced in 1890, which was based on the Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code. From the provisions of which the rule does not differ in any material point. In Tehsil Courts competence extends up to Rs. 500 in the civil and up to Rs. 100 in the criminal cases.

Above the Tehsil Court is the Fouldar Adalat, with power to pass sentences up to seven years imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 300, and above the Fouldar is the Appellate Court, which can pass any sentence allowed by law. Sentences in cases of homicide and murder, however, have to go to the Durbar for confirmation. The final appeal lies to the High Court.

There has been no change in the number or personnel of the above courts during the year under review.

13 The Appellate Court. The number of cases filed during the year was 27 as against 13 of the last year. Out of the persons dealt with, 1 were under trial previous to the 1st year, 11 were arrested by the police, and 3 were arrested on commission. Out of the 21 implicated persons, 29 were acquitted or discharged, 14 convicted, and 17 remained under trial at the end of the year under report. (Vide Appendix VIII)

Appeals. There were 4 applications for appeal from the decision of the lower court, out of which the judgment in 3 cases was confirmed, and in 1 modified. No case remained pending at the close of the year. (Full detail of the cases are shown in Appendix IX)

14 Adalat Fouldari. The number of offences reported during the year was 460, as compared with 449 in the previous year. Of the 600 persons dealt with in the above cases, including 10 of the last year, 16 were arrested by the police, 310 on commission, and 4 were arrested in the presence of the *Marahtah*. Of these 362 were acquitted, 122 convicted, 37 transferred or died, etc., and 126 persons remained under trial at the end of the year under report. (Vide Appendix VIII)

Appeals.—There were 10 applications for appeal from the decisions of the Tehsil Courts. In 7 cases, the judgment of the lower courts was confirmed, and in 2 reversed. One case remained pending for further inquiry at the close of the year. (*Vide* Appendix IX).

15. **Tehsil Courts.**—547 cases were reported during the year under report as against 527 of the last year. Of 842 persons tried, including 5 of the last year, 217 were arrested by the police, 616 on summons, 1 on voluntary surrender, and 3 arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Out of the total number of persons dealt with, 535 were acquitted, 301 were convicted, one died; the cases of 5 persons were committed or referred, and no one remained under trial at the close of the year. (*Vide* Appendix VIII).

16. **Serious Crimes.**—There were 3 cases of robbery and 3 of rape, in which 8 persons were implicated, of whom 5 were convicted and 3 acquitted. None of these cases deserves any particular remark. There were no cases of dacoity, murder and abortion during the year under report. (*Vide* Appendix VII.)

Property worth Rs. 32,819-6-9 was reported to have been stolen during the year under report, out of which, property valued at Rs. 22,231-12-3 was recovered, giving a percentage of Rs. 67-4-6 as against Rs. 53-9-2 of the last year. (*Vide* Appendix VI).

17. **Civil Justice.**—The following are the Civil Courts in the State :—

- (1) The Courts of 6 Tehsildars.
- (2) Adalat Diwani.
- (3) The Appellate Court.

The Courts follow the rules compiled in 1879, on the basis of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, from the provisions of which the rules do not differ in any material point.

The Tehsildars try all cases up to the value of Rs. 100. The Adalat Diwani tries all cases, in which the amount of the claim is up to the value of Rs. 5,000, and the Appellate Court all cases in which the amount of claim exceeds Rs. 5,000. The Adalat Diwani exercises appellate and revisional powers over the courts of the 6 Tehsildars, and the Appellate Court exercises similar powers over the Adalat Diwani. The appeals from the Appellate Court lie to the State Council. The decree which His Highness passes in any suit, exercising powers of supervision, is final. The powers extended experimentally by the Darbar to the Tehsildar of Gangdhar are still continued, and the Tehsildar of Pachpahar, who was experimentally given the powers to try all cases up to the value of Rs. 500, last year, retained them during the year under report.

18. **Appellate Court.**—

Original Side.—No case was filed during the years under report. (*Vide* Appendix X).

Appeals.—There were 26 appeals, including 4 of the last year, of which 21 were disposed of during the year. The judgment of the lower courts was confirmed in 14 cases, reversed in 2, amended in 3; 2 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of, and 5 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. Full particulars regarding the original cases and appeals are given in Appendix XII.

19. **The Adalat Diwani, original side.**—55 cases were pending from the last year to which were added 385 cases instituted during the year or received by transfer or on remand, making a total of 440. Out of this number, 365 cases were disposed of during the year under report, and 75 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the cases instituted during the year, 361 referred to money

transactions, and 24 to other miscellaneous rights. The total of the claims amounted to Rs. 33,953-0-3, and may be classified as follows :—

302 suits, of the value of below Rs. 100.					
74	"	"	Rs. 100 to below Rs.	500.	
5	"	"	" 500 to "	" 1,000.	
4	"	"	" 1,000 to "	" 5,000.	(Vide Appendix X).

Appeals.—There were 67 applications, including 20 from last year. Of these, 56 were disposed of, the decision of the lower courts having been confirmed in 34, reversed in 5, and amended in 13; 2 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of, 2 were remanded and 11 cases remained pending for trial. (Vide Appendix XII).

Executions.—Altogether 749 applications, including 209 of the last year, for the execution of decrees, relating to claims valued at Rs. 54,628-12-6, were on the registers during the year under review. Of these, 572 applications, valued at Rs. 31,362-12-7, were disposed of during the year, and 177, of the value of Rs. 23,265-15-11, remained pending at the close of the year under report. (Vide Appendix XI).

20. Registration.—298 documents were presented this year for registration, as compared with 284 of the last year. The total number of documents registered this year is made up of 34 mortgage-deeds, 65 sale-deeds, 57 wills, 34 money-bonds, and 19 miscellaneous deeds. (Vide Appendix XIV).

The income derived from the registration fee of the documents was Rs. 3,172-12-7, against Rs. 1,955-15-9 of the last year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,131-1-6. (Vide Appendix XV).

21. Jail.—There is one Central Jail at the Chhaoni, Jhalrapatan, where all prisoners, except those sentenced in the districts to short terms of imprisonment (not exceeding one month), are sent to serve out their terms of incarceration. The Central Jail is under a Superintendent. The building, which is a large quadrangular pacea one, is divided into 2 yards. The inner building has an accommodation for 164 prisoners, with separate rooms for under-trial prisoners; and the outer one has room for different factories, in which the prisoners are employed in industrial work, such as the manufacture of carpets, blankets, carpet cloths and shoes, printing and book-binding. The printing is done for the State as well as for outsiders; and the manufactured articles are sold to the public. Articles are often made to the order of private individuals. The prisoners are also employed extramurally, in gardening, outside the Jail compound. The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 25·74, as compared with 43·97 of the last year.

The health of the prisoners was generally good, and 2 deaths occurred during the year from dysentery. The total cost of the Jail and the prisoners was Rs. 4,973-2-3. (Vide Appendix XIII).

22. Extradition.—The State readily complies with outside demands in the matter of extradition. The following figures show the number of persons surrendered and received during the year :—

Name of State or district from which the persons were received.							No. of persons.
1.	Godra	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	Khilehipur Stato	...	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Jaora State	...	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Dewas Stato (senior)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							4

Name of State to which the persons were surrendered.							No. of persons.
1. Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2. Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Dhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Bundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Dewas (senior)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total							17

In all, 4 persons were received from, and 17 were surrendered to the neighbouring and other States, during the year. There is no particular want of reciprocity on the part of any of the neighbouring States.

CHAPTER IV.

23. Municipal Administration.—There are two Municipalities, one at Chhaoni (Jhalrapatan) and the other at Patan (Jhalrapatan City), which look after the sanitation and lighting of the towns, and dispose of petty cases of easements. The members of the Committee are officials, bankers, traders, and other persons of local influence, and are all honorary, receiving no remuneration for their services. Under the Chhaoni Municipality, the conservancy arrangements are good and the town is kept clean by an establishment of 50 men, including 4 sanitary policemen, 1 Jamadar, and 45 sweepers, 4 carts and 7 buffaloes under a Sanitary Inspector, who inspects daily the different mohallas. For the town of Patan, the establishment consists of 4 sanitary policemen, 29 sweepers, 1 Jamadar, 3 carts, and 4 buffaloes. The Tehsildar of Patan looks after the work of the Patan Municipality. Besides the above, there are district Municipalities, established at the Tehsil quarters, which are managed by respectable citizens of the place, under the control of the Tehsildars concerned. (Details of receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities are given in Appendix XVI).

24. Weather and Crops.—The rainfall of the year under report commenced very late. By the end of July 1915, there were only a few falls of generally weak character, but during the last week of July and the first week of August 1915, good rainfall was recorded in all Tehsils. In the month of September, the Tehsils of Shri-Chhatrapur, Dag and Gangdhar, each received over an inch of rainfall, Pachpahar getting some three inches, while Patan and Awar received 73 and 70 cents respectively. The sowing operations commenced late. The Maize crop suffered to some extent for want of sufficient rain, but the Jowar crop was as good as in any year of bumper yields. The total rainfall being much below normal, the area under wheat crop has gone down this year, and gram has taken its place. (*Vide* Appendix XVII).

25. Wages and Labour.—For some years, the supply of labour has been inadequate, and the demand considerably in excess of the supply, both in the towns and the districts. The rates of wages have been steadily rising in consequence.

The average of the prices of food grains practically remained unchanged throughout the year, except in the months of January and February, 1915, when wheat was sold at 6 seers per rupee, an abnormally high price. (*Vide* Appendix XVIII).

26. Forest.—The forest area is 4,227 acres only. There is very little or no good timber in the forest, but quantities of grass and fuel wood are obtained from it. Most of those tracts, which are situated in the Tehsil of Patan, are game preserves. The income of the Dungar Bagar (Forest) was Rs. 8,663-9-3, as against 8,125-11-8 of the last year.

27. Grass Collection.—Fodder was not stocked this year through State agency, as the cultivators preferred to do so on their own account. The supply of

fodder was, however, generally sufficient, and the State supply godowns were well stocked as usual.

28. **Trade and Manufacture.**—The figures for the principal articles of export and import, as obtained from the Customs returns, are given below :—

Imports.

		SAMVAT 1970.		SAMVAT 1971.	
		Maunds.		Maunds.	
1. Grain	74,640	...	75,059
2. Gur	12,430	...	9,686
3. Sugar	11,188	...	8,068
4. Rice	3,052	...	2,726
5. Tobacco	4,723	...	4,678
6. Metals	1,179	...	679
7. Oil seeds	1,351	...	4,263
8. Ghee	1,668	...	1,437
9. Cotton	359	...	290
10. Iron	6,055	...	2,594
11. Groceries	11,753	...	10,009
12. Cloth	7,047 (valued Rs. 4,75,792)	...	6,312 (valued Rs. 3,47,464).
13. Oil	193	...	163

Exports.

		SAMVAT 1970.		SAMVAT 1971.	
1. Opium	139	...	246
2. Grain	1,31,185	...	84,596
3. Oilseeds	10,596	...	4,923
4. Ghee	765	...	949
5. Cotton	16,649	...	13,858
6. Oil	1,155	...	782
7. Hides of bullocks, buffaloes, etc.	2,291 (number)	...	2,569 (number)
8. Skins of sheep, &c.	6,576 „	...	4,688 „

CHAPTER V.

29. **Public Works.**—The Budget Grant for the year under report was Rs. 71,883, as detailed below, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,366, leaving a balance of Rs. 517 on the Budget Grant, the expenditure incurred from local fund, amounting to Rs. 17,328, being besides :—

1. Civil Buildings (Original and Repairs)	...	...	Rs. 40,120	0	0
2. Military Works	...	...	210	0	0
3. Communications	...	...	9,574	0	0
4. Irrigation	...	...	5,751	0	0
5. Miscellaneous Improvements	...	...	2,759	0	0
6. Establishment	...	...	12,943	0	0
Total			71,366	0	0

Civil Buildings. (i) Original.—The main original works completed and in progress are the Prithvi Vilas Palace, Kothi Sarab Sakha, and Colvin Girls School. The construction work of the palace, with the exception of stone railing, chhatris and teak doors of the lower story, was completed early in the year under report, and the building was opened formally and occupied on the 11th November last.

The other important work, in progress, is the Colvin Girls School. The total expenditure incurred on it, is Rs. 16,332, out of which Rs. 5,062 were spent during the year under report. The work will take at least one year more to be completed.

The third main work which remained in progress during the year, is an addition to the Kothi Sarab Sakha. The building is now complete. ✓

(ii) Repairs.—The sum under this head, spent on necessary repairs to State houses, amounted to Rs. 3,458.

Military Works.—The head consists of necessary repairs to Police Chaukis and Topkhana.

Communications.—The expenditure under this head is incurred as follows:—

1. Permanent gang	...	...	Rs. 2,042
2. Collection of material and reconsolidation	...	...	" 6,148
3. Making support under the arches of the bridge near Motisah-ki-Baori	...	...	" 179
4. Repairs to Jhirnia-Dara road	...	...	" 398
5. Repairs to fair-weather road	...	...	" 679
6. Repairing way to Kirpapur	...	...	" 133
Total	...	...	Rs. 9,574

The work of consolidation was done on Chhaoni, Patan, Dara, Bhilwara, and Shri-Chhatrapur roads.

Irrigation.—The amount spent under this head is as follows:—

1. Repairs to broken Bund of Kishanpura	...	...	Rs. 3,698
2. Increasing capacity of Semli tank canal	...	...	" 458
3. Raising top of Gaonri tank canal	...	...	" 372
4. Raising top of Mundlakheri, Unhel and Mahoria tanks	...	...	" 428
5. Repairs to broken Bund of Jitakheri tank, Gangdhar	...	...	" 440
6. Miscellaneous repairs and closing out-lets of tanks and pay of Darogas	...	...	" 266
7. Survey works	...	...	" 89
Total	...	...	Rs. 5,751

Miscellaneous.—The head consists of Rs. 2,005 on account of expenses connected with the Power House, Rs. 466 for plantation on Dara road and Kembal Library, and Rs. 288 for Flower Show and Cricket field.

Establishment.—The percentage of establishment charges was Rs. 18.32 as against Rs. 6.79 of the last year. The amount includes the pay of the Electric Engineer and the driver of the steam road-roller. (*Vide* Appendix XIX.)

✓ **30. Post Office.**—The State joined the Imperial Postal system in the year 1900, when the Post Offices of the State were abolished. There are seven Post Offices in the State—3 branch offices, one sub-office, and 3 combined offices (Post and Telegraph), *viz.*, at Jhalrapatan, Jhalrapatan City and Bhawaniganj. ✓

31. Mint, Weights and Measures.—The State Mint was closed in 1901, when the British Rupee was made the sole legal tender. The weights and measures of British India are also used throughout the State.

32. General condition of the State and People.—The general condition of the State and the people has been good. The agriculturists, who form the back-bone of the population of this State, are generally improving in pecuniary circumstances.

CHAPTER VI.

33. Revenue and Finance.—The following abstract gives the income and expenditure of this year in round numbers:—

Receipts.

			Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance	...	...	59,109 11 11
Ordinary Receipts	...	...	5,68,638 8 8
Sale proceeds of G. P. Notes	...	...	4,14,993 10 7
Extraordinary Receipts:—			
Amanat, Hawalgi and Taqavi	...	...	52,951 15 4
Loan	...	...	11,004 6 0
Total	...	...	Rs. 11,06,698 4 6

Expenditure.

Ordinary expenditure	...	...	5,69,468 14 11
Payment of Debt	...	...	3,64,575 0 1
Extraordinary Expenditure:—			
Amanat, Hawalgi and Taqavi	...	...	93,546 1 4
Closing Balance	...	...	79,108 4 2
Total	...	...	Rs. 11,06,698 4 6

CHAPTER VII.

34. **Medical Department**—Major De V. Condon, I. M. S. held the charge from 1st October to 20th November, 1914. During his absence on reversion to military duty at Quetta, Assistant Surgeon, Ram Lal, L. M. & S., officiated from 21st November, 1914, to the end of the year, under the visiting charge of Lt.-Colonel J. Fisher, D. S. O., I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Jaipur.

No other change took place in the subordinate staff, except that the Sub-Asstt. Surgeon, of Dag, was transferred to Gangdhar, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from Gangdhar to Dag.

Meteorology.—The rainfall was considerably below the normal or somewhat less than half of what was registered last year, throughout the State. The highest rainfall, 20 inches, 73 cents, was at Dag, and the lowest, 16 inches, 77 cents at Gangdhar. (For detailed statement of rainfall, *Vide* Appendix XVII.)

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory and conducted on the same lines as in former years.

General Health.—General health has remained good throughout the year.

Medical Relief.—37,356 out-patients and 326 in-patients received treatment at the State dispensaries during the year, compared with 39,781 out-patients and 437 in-patients in the previous year. The daily average attendance was, 282·31 compared with 310·65 in the previous year. 1,188 Surgical operations were performed, of which the following are the selected ones:—

On tumours and cysts	..	..	..	..	18
On fractured bones	..	..	..	..	22
Sequestrotomy	..	..	..	..	4
Amputation	..	..	..	..	2
Extraction of lens	..	..	..	..	6
For Hæmorrhoids	..	..	..	..	6
Excision of breast	..	..	..	..	1
Curetting	..	..	..	..	1
Application of Forceps	..	..	..	..	1

(*Vide* Appendix XXIII.)

Epidemics.—The State was free from the epidemics of small-pox, cholera and plague throughout the year.

35. **Vaccination.**—There was no change in the vaccination staff during the year. Operations were commenced on the 1st October 1914 and terminated on the 31st March 1915. The total number of vaccinations was 2,017, of which 1,820 cases were successful, and the results of 197 cases were unknown. The Agency Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon in charge have inspected 439 children from 70 villages.

The percentage of success amongst cases seen was 99·32, and the average cost of each successful case was 21 pies.

Sweetmeat was distributed to the children, who were collected both for inspection and vaccination, in order to induce the villagers to bring their children to be vaccinated.

Jail.—The health of the prisoners remained good throughout the year. There were only 23 admissions into the hospital, as compared with 48 during the preceding year. Two patients died of dysentery during the year. The average daily strength was 25·15, and the average daily number of the sick was 0·95.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Medical Department, including the cost of the State share of the allowance of the Agency Surgeon and establishment, was Rs. 16,459-10-7.

36. **Vital statistics.**—The return relating to vital statistics (Appendix XXIV) shows that there was a decrease of 2 and 264 among the births and deaths respectively, as compared with the figures of the last year. The officials concerned endeavour to impress upon the people the importance of reporting births and deaths; but the populace, as a whole, is very apathetic on the subject, and the returns are not of much value. The Police register the statistics of these domestic occurrences, on the receipt of weekly reports from villages.

CHAPTER VIII.

37. **Education.**—There is a High School, styled the Darbar High School, at Jhalrapatan, which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University. The Staff of the High School consists of a Head Master (a trained graduate), six Assistant Masters (two graduates), one Science Master (a graduate), one Drawing Master, 2 Pandits and two Manlvis. There are also three feeder schools at convenient localities in Chhaoni. 9 students (6 from the High School and 3 private) were sent up this year for the Matriculation Examination, out of whom 3 passed in the 3rd division.

There is also a Girl School in Chhaoni, which teaches up to the Hindi Middle Standard. The staff consists of one Head Master and 4 female teachers. The numerical strength of the girls this year was 227, as compared with 197 of the last year. One girl, after finishing her course at the Girls School, has joined the English High School and is preparing for the English Middle Examination. It is very creditable to her that she stood first in her class at the Annual Examination of the High School.

The Patan School has, in the year under report, been raised to an English Middle School, and the former Head Master and the Mathematical Teacher of the Darbar High School, have been appointed as its Head Master and Second Master respectively. Besides, there are 7 teachers on the staff.

The boys play Cricket, Football and other games, for which necessary materials are provided by the Darbar.

The students are not charged any tuition fees; on the other hand, stipends are given to deserving scholars. An amount of Rs. 2,675-3-9 has been spent during the year under report, on account of stipends awarded to some students prosecuting their studies in Jhalawar or at colleges outside.

There are altogether 51 Tehsil and Village Schools, in which Primary education is given in Hindi. In the Girls' schools, one each, at Chhaoni, Patan, Pachpahar, Misroli, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, Hindi and needle-work are taught. In all the schools (the High School and the Mufassil schools), the education is free of all charges. In the Girls' schools and the Mufassil schools, the children are also provided with books *gratis*. The average daily attendance of the pupils was 1,837, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,482-7-11, as compared with 22,622-13-1 of the previous year. (*Vide* Appendix XXVI.)

42 students were being maintained by His Highness, under his direct supervision, with free board and lodging. Most of them came from the districts to prosecute their studies at the English High School in Chhaoni. The results of their annual examination at the High School are exceedingly satisfactory, most of the boarders having passed with distinction.

A Hostel, with up-to-date arrangements, is under construction for them, outside the compound of the Prithvi Vilas Palace, and it is hoped that the building will be available for use within a short time.

Public Library.—The Kemball Library is under the direct control of the Director of Education. A museum was attached to the library ; but during the year under report an Archæological Department, which is also under the supervision of the Director of Education, has taken its place. Pandit Gopal Lal Vyas, who is conducting researches, has lately made some discoveries of antiquarian importance in the State.

CHAPTER IX.

38. **Railways.**—The Nagda-Muttra Railway (under the management of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Ry.) runs through the entire length of the State, and has accelerated communication and facilitated trade with distant places.

39. **Social Reform.**—The local Walterkrit Committee continue to do useful work. There were 30 marriages among the Rajputs, according to the rules laid down by the Committee, and the Nukta ceremony has been prohibited since January 1913. No infringements of the Sabha rules were brought to light in connection with any of the marriages or funeral ceremonies during the year.

40. **Treasure Trove.**—No treasure trove, consisting of old coins, was reported during the year.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX. I.

Names of High Officials in the Jhalawar State.

No.	Names of officers.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji ...	Judicial Member and Judge, Appellate Court.	Members of the Jhalawar State Council.
2	Thakur Umrao Singhji ...	Home Member and Munsarim, Kothi Darbar.	
3	Bohra Govind Lalji ...	Member and Munsarim, Zanani Deorhi.	
4	Pandit Shyam Sbankar, M.A. (London), Bar-at-law.	Foreign Member and Private Secretary to His Highness.	} On deputation in England: Bhaya Shadi-lal, Officiating.
5	Babu Ohheda Lal Mathur ...	Revenue Member and Officer, Mal.	
6	Babu Mitthan Lal ...	Assistant Engineer.	
7	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Subhan ...	Bakhshi Fouj.	
8	Thakur Shivanath Singh ...	Head Accountant.	
9	Bhaya Shadi Lal, B.A., LL.B. ...	Director of Schools.	
10	Pandit Dhani Ram Sharma ...	Civil Judge	
11	Pandit Rati Lal, B. A., M. R. A. S.	Magistrate.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Jhalawar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
Rules for the guidance of the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts, Jhalawar State.	Adopted from the Indian Penal Code, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, and Revenue Regulations.	1878-79	These Rules and Regulations were compiled by Col. D. Robertson, sometime Political Superintendent of the Jhalawar State, and became the Law of the State after their sanction was obtained from the A. G. G., Rajputana.
Miscellaneous Rules & Regulations.	Have been framed by the Political Officers and the Darbar, from time to time.	At various periods.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement, showing the strength and cost of the Military Forces in the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Arm of service.	At the end of the last year.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Guns.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Regular Cavalry...	41	41		Rs. a. p.	
Artillery ...	71	71	47§		§ Including 2 unserviceable guns.
Infantry ...	374	400*			* Including Bodyguard.
Total ...	486	512	47	47,964 1 5	

APPENDIX IV.

*Statement, showing the number and cost of the Police in the Jhalawar State,
for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.*

No.	Details of grades.	No.	Pay of graded Officers.	Total cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Superintendent of Police ...	1			
2	Girai Officer ...	1	(1) 45 0 0		
3	Kotwals ...	2	(1) 40 0 0 (1) 35 0 0		
4	Thanadars ...	5	(2) 35 0 0 (2) 30 0 0 (1) 25 0 0		
5	Naib Thanadar ...	1	(1) 15 0 0		
6	Moharrirs ...	9	(2) 17 0 0 (1) 15 0 0 (5) 12 0 0 (1) 10 0 0		
7	Jamadars ...	35	(1) 12 0 0 (6) 10 0 0 (7) 8 8 0 (6) 8 0 0 (3) 7 0 0 (9) 6 12 0 (3) 6 0 0		
8	Fotehdar ...	1	(1) 8 0 0		
9	Sepoys ...	300	(6) 6 0 0 (20) 5 1 0 (274) 5 0 0		
10	Sawars ...	30	(30) 15 0 0		
	Total ...	385	...	30,004 15 9	

APPENDIX V.

*Statement, showing the working of the Police in the Jhalawar State,
during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.*

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent up for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions, cols. 4 and 5.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jhalawar ...	406	465	507	444	507	444	204	230	277	187	40·24	51·8	40·24	51·8	27 persons awaiting trial.

APPENDIX VI.

*Statement, showing the amount of property stolen and value of recoveries in the
Jhalawar State, during the year, ending the 30th September, 1915.*

	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police...	25,550 3 2	32,819 6 9	13,088 8 5	22,231 12 3	53 9 2	67 4 6

Statement, showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial, in the Jalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement, showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Brought to trial in 1914-15.						Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appellate Court	46	27	4	41	...	5	...	..	75	50	...	32	17	...	.	1	
Criminal Court	419	400	80	186	...	380	...	4	679	650	..	302	122	.	37	129	
Tehsil Courts	527	547	5	217	...	610	1	3	843	842	..	535	301	5	1	..	
Total	992	1,034	80	444	...	1,001	1	7	1,597	1,542	...	929	440	5	38	130	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement, showing the results of Appeals against Decisions, passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jhalanwar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.														Remarks.		
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.			Pending.	
		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
																	Persons.	Cases.
Appellate Court	4	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Court	10	..	..	14	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total ..	14	..	..	17	10	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—*Nature and value of Original Suits, filed and disposed of during the year ending the 30th September, 1915, in the Jhalawar State.*

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.				Filed during the year; received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the year.								Suits disposed of during the year.					Value.									
	Past year.	Present year.	3	4	5	Past year.	Present year.	6	7	8	9	Past year.	Present year.	12	Suits for landed property.	14	Suits for other right.	10	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	17	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	18	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	19	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		20	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.				
1																																		25	
Appellate Court	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Civil Court	56	55	349	385	405	440	350	365	55	75	33,953 0 3	...	361	21	302	74	5	4	...	36	20	38	271	25,917 15 3											
Tehsil Courts	148	104	454	606	602	710	498	626	104	84	25,887 9 1	..	599	7	559	47	...	...	32	72	113	409	23,411 1 10										
Total	204	159	803	991	1,007	1,150	848	991	159	159	59,840 9 4	...	960	31	861	121	5	4	...	68	92	151	680	49,329 1 1											

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of Decrees, *Jhalawar State*, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the Registrar.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			No. of applications pending at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. a. p.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. a. p.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Appellate Court	1	2	3,219 8 0	..	2	..	Rs. a. p.	3	2	3,219 8 0	1	2	3,219 8 0	2	..	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..
Civil Court	82	107	10,354 3 0	..	255	265	20,491 9 6	337	372	36,845 12 6	230	284	17,238 10 5	107	88	19,607 2 1	37	22	29
Telsil Courts	92	100	4,022 5 7	..	215	275	10,541 2 5	307	375	14,563 8 0	207	286	10,904 10 2	100	89	3,058 13 10	33	18	38
Total	175	209	23,596 0 7	..	472	540	31,032 11 11	647	749	54,628 12 6	438	572	31,362 12 7	209	177	23,205 15 11	70	40	67

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits, in the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.	Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of						Cases com- promised or otherwise disposed of.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past-year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Past year.	Present year.	Cases remanded for trial.	Past year.	Present year.
Appellate Court	4	4	22	22	26	26	22	21	4	5	Rs. a. p. 5,398 15 9	13	5	1	3	2	...	2	2
	10	20	48	47	58	07	38	56	20	11	3,707 4 3	17	3	4	13	5	2	10	2
Civil Court	14	24	70	69	84	93	60	77	24	16	9,006 4 0	30	8	5	10	7	2	12	4

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement, showing the number of Persons confined in Jail and lock-ups in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily average.		No. of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of prisoners and Jail.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chhaoni Central Jail	1	43	104	258	237	43-97	25-74	23	Rs. a. p.	20-65	2 died during the year.
<u>Districts.</u>											
Patan ...	1	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	4,073 2 3	...	No Mortality.
Shri Chhatrapur ...	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Pachpahar ...	1	...	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Awar ...	1	...	17	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Dag ...	1	...	11	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Gangdhar ...	1	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total Districts	6	...	52	70	52	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	43	246	328	289	43-97	25-74	23	4,073 2 3	20-65	

APPENDIX XIV.

Register of Documents in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents registered.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been re-fused.		Documents remained unregistered pending enquiry.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Mortgage-deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-Bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jhalawar ...	284	298	54	34	50	65	56	57	21	31	31	19	215	209	24,220 5 0	25,808 1 9	5	1	64	88	
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					

APPENDIX XV.

Statement, showing Receipts and Expenditure, on account of Registration, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Num-ber.	Value of pro- perty.	Fees realised.	Num-ber.	Value of pro- perty.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgage-deeds ...	54	7,800 13 0	277 11 3	34	4,852 0 0	178 4 0	
Salu-deeds ...	50	4,324 5 0	417 4 9	65	8,038 0 0	941 3 0	
Wills ...	56	6,016 1 0	98 7 0	57	7,814 8 6	130 8 0	
Money Bonds ...	24	4,757 4 0	46 6 0	34	4,568 3 3	47 13 0	
Miscellaneous ...	31	622 14 0	1,116 2 0	19	...	1,875 0 7	
Total ..	215	24,220 5 0	1,955 15 0	209	25,868 1 0	3,172 12 7	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	..	...	...	1,131 1 6	
Net profit ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,041 11 1	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chhaoni Municipality ...	2,880 13 9	3,830 12 9	4,404 2 4	3,963 7 11
Patan Municipality ...	813 4 0	802 6 5	1,858 0 10	1,723 9 8

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Jhalawar State, 1914-1915.

Articles.	During March 1914.		During June 1914.		During Sept. 1914.		During March 1915.		During June 1915.		During Sept. 1915.	
	Mds.	s. ch.	Mds.	s. ch.	Mds.	s. ch.	Mds.	s. ch.	Mds.	s. ch.	Mds.	s. ch.
1 Wheat ... Per Rupec.	0	11 11	0	9 8	0	8 2	0	7 5	0	10 14	0	9 3
2 Barley ... "	0	15 8	0	14 13	0	11 2	0	12 15	0	9 9	0	12 11
8 Rice (Best sort). "	0	5 12	0	5 12	0	5 12	0	5 12	0	5 12	0	5 12
4 Rice (Common). "	0	8 0	0	8 0	0	8 0	0	8 0	0	8 0	0	8 0
5 Jowar ... "	0	14 1	0	12 9	0	11 9	0	14 3	0	14 7	0	12 6
6 Bajra ... "	0	11 15	0	8 0	0	8 0	0	10 0	0	10 0	0	7 15
7 Gram ... "	0	12 14	0	10 11	0	8 13	0	11 10	0	14 15	0	12 5
8 Maize ... "	0	16 8	0	13 10	...	...	0	16 0	0	13 12	...	...
9 Dal ... "	0	6 10	0	5 12	0	5 0	0	5 12	0	5 12	0	5 12
10 Salt ... "	0	8 0	0	9 0	0	9 0	0	16 0	0	19 0	0	19 0
11 Fire-wood (Fuel) "	6	0 0	6	0 0	6	0 0	0	6 0	6	0 0	6	0 0
12 Able-bodied Agricultural labourer.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		Rs. 5 to Rs. 6	
13 Syce or Horse-keeper ...	" 5 to " 7		" 5 to " 7		" 5 to " 7		" 5 to " 7		" 5 to " 7		" 5 to " 7	
14 Common Mason or Carpenter.	" 15 to " 20		" 15 to " 20		" 15 to " 20		" 15 to " 20		" 15 to " 20		" 5 to " 20	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement, showing the Expenditure on Public Works, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total cost.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Civil Buildings ...	36,671	3,458	40,129	...	...	...
2. Military Works ...	...	210	210	...	...	...
3. Communications ...	...	9,574	9,574	...	...	.
4. Irrigation ...	...	5,751	5,751	...	...	...
5. Miscellaneous Improvements ...	...	2,750	2,750	...	...	...
6. Stock Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Famine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Establishment ...	12,943	...	12,943	...	...	...
Total ..	49,614	21,752	71,366	...	...	...

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Tehsils.	Samvat year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts or fillies.	Asses.	Goats and sheep.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load-Carrying.		
				Males.	Females.											
1. Patan	2,900	10,022	73	4,824	174	200	82	419	5,039	1,448	..	94	540		
2. Shri Chhatrapur	1,135	2,140	13	1,011	16	35	6	25	1,513	425	...	2	120		
3. Pachpahar	2,710	9,256	22	1,011	122	198	84	120	3,650	1,202	...	6	328		
4. Awar	2,144	10,653	19	2,208	120	172	120	112	3,497	1,007	...	3	199		
5. Dag	1,613	14,056	31	4,557	213	350	127	159	4,874	1,613	...	14	430		
6. Gangdhar	5,104	16,300	68	5,279	271	417	195	132	5,500	2,014	...	7	401		
Total	15,006	63,096	226	18,950	922	1,372	614	907	24,139	7,829	...	120	2,024		

APPENDIX

Receipts for Samvat year 1971—

No.	Hoods.	Estimate, Samvat 1971.	Actuals, Samvat 1971.	Estimate, Samvat 1972.	Remarks.
	ARREARS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Parganas	1,500 0 0	714 14 10	2,000 0 0	
2	Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	1,058 4 5	1,500 0 0	
	Total	4,500 0 0	1,773 3 3	3,500 0 0	
	CURRENT YEAR.				
1	Parganas	3,80,000 0 0	3,78,485 6 6	3,80,000 0 0	
2	Zakat	1,22,000 0 0	98,422 2 2	1,00,000 0 0	
3	Jagirdars	1,870 0 0	1,870 4 0	1,870 0 0	
4	Abkari	9,350 0 0	9,353 0 0	15,000 0 0	
5	Stamp	11,000 0 0	12,793 0 0	11,600 0 0	
6	Judicial fines... ..	6,000 0 0	5,358 6 10	4,100 0 0	
7	Jail	3,000 0 0	1,399 13 6	3,100 0 0	
8	Bohargat	400 0 0	323 7 6	400 0 0	
9	Hawala	1,000 0 0	611 3 0	1,200 0 0	
10	Gardens	1,300 0 0	1,086 9 3	1,200 0 0	
11	Dungar Bagar	10,000 0 0	8,663 9 3	8,200 0 0	
12	Committee, Chhaoni	3,000 0 0	3,839 12 9	3,000 0 0	
13	Committee, Patan	700 0 0	802 6 5	700 0 0	
14	Salt Compensation	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
15	Miscellaneous	7,050 0 0	5,391 9 9	4,000 0 0	
16	Interest on G. P. Notes... ..	...	36,054 10 6	1,800 0 0	
	Total	5,59,170 0 0	5,66,865 5 5	5,38,670 0 0	
	Total with arrears	5,63,670 0 0	5,68,638 8 8	5,42,170 0 0	
17	Sale proceeds of G. P. Notes	...	4,14,993 10 7	...	
18	Loan ... ..	...	11,004 6 0	...	
19	Amanat ... ..	...	32,658 7 4	...	
20	Hawalgi ... ..	...	12,082 1 9	...	
21	Tagavi ... ..	...	8,211 6 3	...	
	Total	5,63,670 0 0	10,47,588 8 7	5,42,170 0 0	
22	Opening balance	59,109 11 11	59,109 11 11	79,108 4 2	
23	Grand total	6,22,779 11 11	11,06,698 4 6	6,21,278 4 2	

XXII.

Expenditure—Samvat 1971.

No.	Heads.	Estimate Samvat 1971.	Actuals Samvat 1971.	Estimate Samvat 1972.	Remarks.
1	Imperial Tribute ...	30,000 0 0	30,003 14 9	30,000 0 0	
2	His Highness ...	36,000 0 0	36,133 12 0	36,000 0 0	
3	Maharaj Kumar ...	10,107 0 0	10,412 3 3	11,427 0 0	
4	Zanani Deorhi ...	12,656 3 0	11,642 2 0	12,678 15 0	
5	Kothi Shri Darbar ...	14,494 8 0	14,504 5 3	14,137 0 0	
6	Darbar Office ...	13,509 8 0	13,500 10 3	12,800 8 0	
7	Daftar Sadar ...	5,520 12 0	5,458 10 8	5,400 12 0	
8	Treasury and Stamp ...	2,459 0 0	2,631 12 0	1,850 0 0	
9	Toshakhana ...	2,756 0 0	2,701 2 9	2,432 0 0	
10	Obery ...	433 0 0	441 9 9	433 0 0	
11	Malsadar ...	7,813 0 0	7,501 11 11	8,600 0 0	
12	Zakat ...	12,843 12 0	12,781 13 8	13,803 8 0	
13	Gardens ...	10,511 8 0	9,817 0 0	8,841 8 0	
14	Hawala ...	700 0 0	...	620 0 0	
15	Dungar Bagar ...	1,084 0 0	1,518 15 7	1,521 0 0	
16	Appellate Court ...	5,277 0 0	5,270 0 0	5,257 0 0	
17	Faujdar ...	4,315 0 0	4,656 1 11	3,987 0 0	
18	Diwani ...	3,390 0 0	3,353 10 9	3,390 0 0	
19	Registration ...	1,116 0 0	1,131 1 6	1,116 0 0	
20	Jail ...	5,175 12 0	4,973 2 3	4,774 12 0	
21	Committee, Chhaoni ...	4,284 4 0	3,963 7 11	3,024 4 0	
22	Committee, Patan ...	1,782 4 0	1,723 0 8	1,934 4 0	
23	Committee, Walter Krit ...	198 8 0	197 8 0	198 8 0	
24	Stables ...	32,000 0 0	31,779 4 3	29,057 4 0	
25	Karkhanajat ...	11,440 15 3	14,907 5 11	12,484 12 0	
26	Atala ...	2,418 8 0	2,337 7 3	2,291 12 0	
27	Schools ...	25,444 8 0	25,482 7 11	25,276 0 0	
28	Topkhana ...	6,193 2 0	5,908 7 0	7,077 2 0	
29	Dispensary ...	16,335 12 0	16,459 10 7	14,000 0 0	
30	Army ...	52,010 0 0	47,964 1 5	50,885 0 0	
31	Police ...	32,826 0 0	30,004 15 0	32,154 0 0	
32	Parganat ...	46,560 0 0	45,720 3 2	46,707 4 0	
33	Public Works Dept. ...	71,882 0 0	71,366 6 3	49,457 0 0	
34	Punnyarth ...	5,465 12 0	4,839 2 7	5,418 12 0	
35	Festivals ...	7,722 12 0	7,949 6 0	8,096 10 0	
36	Pensions ...	24,590 12 0	24,801 14 9	28,800 6 8	
37	Guests ...	4,000 0 0	6,980 9 3	4,000 0 0	
38	Travelling ...	7,000 0 0	12,532 11 6	7,000 0 0	
39	Relations ...	3,084 0 0	3,084 0 0	3,084 0 0	
40	Miscellaneous ...	16,002 0 0	20,122 5 0	17,256 0 0	
41	Settlement ...	...	58 0 0	...	
42	Geological Dept....	4,110 0 0	3,053 9 6	...	
	Total ...	5,56,414 0 3	5,60,468 14 11	5,20,109 13 8	
43	Payment of Debt ...	...	3,64,575 0 1	...	
44	Amanat ...	...	5,602 11 5	...	
45	Hawalgi ...	...	73,747 9 11	...	
46	Taqavi ...	...	9,195 12 0	...	
	Total ...	5,56,414 0 3	10,26,500 0 4	5,20,109 13 8	
	Closing balance ...	66,365 11 8	79,108 4 2	92,168 6 6	
	Grand total ...	6,22,779 11 11	11,06,608 4 6	6,21,278 4 2	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Result of in-door Patients.				Daily average.	Operations.	Total Expenditure.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year under treatment.			
									Rs. a. p.
1. Chhaoni Hospital	12,418	223	155	44	15	9	108.17	401	
2. Patan	10,043	84	75	6	1	2	74.53	299	
3. Pachpahar ...	4,598	7	6	...	1	...	38.24	147	
4. Dag	4,705	9	8	...	...	1	30.32	176	
5. Gangdhar ...	4,992	3	3	...	...	...	31.05	105	
Total ...	37,356	326	247	50	17	12	282.31	1,188	16,459 10 7

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Name of State.	Population according to Census 1911.		Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Per Mille, according to Census 1911.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Births.				Deaths.				
							Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			
													Past year.	Present year.	
JHALAWAR															
1. Ohhaoni ...	11,474	91	82	...	9	186	26	...	169	7-90	7-15	10-21	2-11		
2. Jhalrapatan City ...	7,190	138	108	30	...	153	65		98	19-19	23-37	21-27	9-94		
3. Patan Tehsil ...	11,457	117	101	44	...	76	56	...	19	19-21	14-05	6-54	4-88		
4. Shri Chhatrapur ...	5,065	48	44	...	4	53	16	...	37	9-47	8-68	5-46	3-01		
5. Pachpahar ...	10,998	218	194	...	24	182	180	...	2	11-19	17-73	10-5	10-95		
6. Awar ...	9,741	129	127	...	2	99	108	9	...	13-92	13-93	19-16	11-98		
7. Dag ...	18,139	62	25	...	37	54	55	1	...	3-41	1-37	2-97	3-93		
8. Gangdhar ...	22,134	81	81	...	...	104	136	32	...	3-65	3-65	4-69	6-14	
Total ...	96,198	884	882	74	70	990	642	42	316	9-18	9-17	9-41	6-07		

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the Rolls, on 30th Sept. 1915.		Daily average attendance.		Total Cost.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jhalrapatan.							Rs. a. p.
Darbar High School	...	Darbar High School	...	183	199	146	155
Moti Kua Branch	...	Moti Kua Branch	...	76	66	53	50
Mangalpura "	...	Mangalpura "	...	168	185	114	129
Imam Sagar "	...	Imam Sagar "	...	68	81	42	53
Risala "	...	Risala "	...	77	83	47	64
Girls' School, Ohhaoni	...	Girls' School, Ohhaoni	...	197	227	112	148
Patan Tehsil.							
Patan Nagri Middle School	...	Patan English Middle School	...	117	132	55	81
Duragpura	...	Duragpura	...	41	26	21	19
Jhumki	Jhumki ...	...	36	39	26	23
Kanwara	...	Kanwara	...	32	34	26	28
Rundlao	...	Rundlao	...	32	28	20	17
Piplod	Piplod ...	...	30	28	20	17
Titri	Titri ...	...	15	26	8	14
Govindpura	...	Govindpura	...	28	25	23	22
Shri-Chhatrapur Tehsil.							
Shri-Chhatrapur School	...	Shri-Chhatrapur School	...	24	14	14	14
Arolia	Arolia ...	...	10	...	11	8
Ramniwas	...	Ramniwas	...	35	30	26	23
Garnawad	...	Garnawad	...	32	32	23	26
Khod	Khod ...	...	21	23	17	14
Bhilwari	...	Bhilwari	...	30	22	24	18
Pachpahar Tehsil.							
Pachpahar Boys School	...	Pachpahar Boys School	...	87	109	58	89
	...	Vernacular Middle School	...				

Girls' School, Pachpahar	...	Girls' School, Pachpahar	...	Upper Primary Education in Nagri	...	32	35	15	11
Misroli ...	...	Misroli ...	...	Do.	...	40	61	35	43
Girls' School, Misroli	...	Girls' School, Misroli	...	Lower Primary Education in Nagri	...	...	17	10	13
Mogra ...	...	Mogra ...	...	Do.	...	18	...	15	10
Kundi Khera	...	Kundi Khera	...	Do.	...	26	24	20	19
Guraria Joga	...	Guraria Joga	...	Do.	...	34	22	25	23
Sarod ...	...	Sarod ...	...	Do.	...	40	26	35	28
Awar Tehsil.									
Awar Boys' School	...	Awar Boys' School	...	Vernacular Middle School	...	52	50	41	40
Girls' School, Awar	...	Girls' School, Awar	...	Lower Primary Education in Nagri	...	..	15	15	12
Silegharh	...	Silegharh	...	Upper Primary Education in Nagri	...	28	28	22	19
Pagaria ...	...	Pagaria ...	...	Lower Primary Education in Nagri	...	20	20	14	13
Guraria Khurd (small)	...	Guraria Khurd (small)	...	Do.	...	21	17	15	8
Karavan	...	Karavan	...	Do.	...	21	22	18	14
Singpur ...	...	Singpur ...	...	Upper Primary Education in Nagri	...	31	23	25	14
Dag Tehsil.									
Rajendra School, Dag	...	Rajendra School, Dag	...	Vernacular Middle School	...	87	132	66	84
Girls' School, Dag	...	Girls' School, Dag	...	Upper Primary Education in Nagri	...	37	29	22	21
Nandpur	...	Nandpur	...	Do.	...	46	31	27	25
Dudhalla	...	Dudhalla	...	Lower Primary Education in Nagri	...	35	47	19	17
Kayasara	...	Kayasara	...	Do.	...	30	15	16	11
Kolukhera	...	Kolukhera	...	Do.	...	13	19	8	10
Gangdhar Tehsil.									
Gangdhar Boys' School	...	Gangdhar Boys' School	...	Vernacular Middle School	...	98	119	71	89
Girls' School, Gangdhar	...	Girls' School, Gangdhar	...	Lower Primary Education in Nagri	...	21	22	15	14
Kundla ...	...	Kundla ...	...	Upper Primary	...	81	82	46	54
Unel ...	...	Unel ...	...	Do.	...	40	33	28	29
Dhabla ...	...	Dhabla ...	...	Do.	...	25	28	20	20
Guraria Jhala	...	Guraria Jhala	...	Do.	...	32	28	23	19
Bedla ...	...	Bedla ...	...	Do.	...	35	31	25	24
Talavali ...	...	Talavali ...	...	Lower Primary	...	38	...	13	2
Ravan Guraria	...	Ravan Guraria	...	Lower Primary	...	37	24	32	21
...	...	Kachnara	...	Do.	...	...	22	...	19
<i>Schools maintained by the State</i>									
Rajapura School	...	Rajapura School	...	Temple Shri Dwarka Nathji, Patan.	...	30	23	20	17
Girls' School, Patan	...	Girls' School, Patan	...	Lower Primary Hindi	...	86	124	86	82
Total						2,473	2,578	1,728	1,837
									25,482 7 11

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement, showing the Customs dues on Imports and Exports, in the
Jhalawar State, 1914-15.

	Articles.	Foreign State.				Remarks.
		Import.		Export.		
		Weight or Value.	Rate.	Weight or Value.	Rate.	
		Per Md.	Rs. a. p.	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Opium, Jhalawar produce	"	...	"	16 0 0	(If exported from Patan).
2	Opium (Foreign) ...	"	...	"	8 0 0	
3	Grain ...	"	0 1 6	"	0 2 8	
4	Rice ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	
5	Oil seeds ...	"	0 3 0	"	0 6 0	
6	Gur ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 1 0	\$ Import. 0 8 0 per md. 0 4 0 " "
7	Sugar ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 1 0	
8	Ghee ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 12 0	
9	Manihari ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 1 0	
10	Gum ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 6 0	
11	Al ...	"	0 1 0	"	0 1 0	0 0 6 " Rupee.
12	Cotton ...	"	0 2 0	"	1 4 0	
13	Cotton (Raw, i.e., Kapas)...	"	0 1 6	"	0 12 0	
14	Oil ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 4 0	
15	Foreign Fruits ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 1 0	
16	Tobacco ...	"	1 0 0	"	0 2 0	Rs. a. p.
17	Metals ...	"	0 10 0	"	0 2 0	Camel ... 1 0 0
18	Tobacco (Made) ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 2 0	Horse or mule 1 8 0
19	Iron (Country) ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	Pony or Ass 0 4 0
20	Horn Antelopes ...	"	2 0 0	"	2 0 0	Buffalo ... 0 8 0
21	Jhalawar Copper coin ...	"	0 10 0	"	0 2 0	" (Male) 0 2 0
22	Cotton seeds ...	"	0 1 0	"	0 2 8	Cow ... 7 0 0
23	Charas ...	Per seer	10 0 0	Per Rupee	0 1 0	Bullock ... 2 0 0
24	Silver ...	Per Rupee	0 0 6	Sheep & Goat 1 0 0
25	Gota Kinari ...	"	0 0 3	"	...	And also three pies per rupee—half from the purchaser and half from the seller.
26	Cloth ...	"	0 0 6	"	0 2 0	
27	Groceries \$...	"	0 0 6	Per Md.	0 1 0	
28	Hides ...	"	0 0 6	Per Piece	1 0 0	
29	Hides of sheep and goats...	Number	0 0 6	Number	0 2 0	
30	Building Materials ...	Per cart-load.	0 8 0	Per cart load.	0 4 0	One Rupee per cent. (value) on Jhalawar produce.
31	Hasil Maveshi (cattle) * ...	...	...	...	...
32	Mapa £ ...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhang ...	Seer ...	1 0 0	Md. ...	0 2 0	
34	Ganja ...	"	2 0 0	"	0 2 0	
35	Cigarettes ...	Rupee...	0 2 0	"	0 2 0	
36	Bones ...	...	...	Cart-load	0 8 0
37	Mahuwa ...	Md. ...	0 2 0	Md. ...	0 2 0	

STATEMENT XXVII.

Programme of Lectures in connection with the European War.

20 Dec. 1914—Pandit Dhani Ram	Babu Atal Bihari Lal—24 Oct. '15	19 March 1916	13 August 1916
2 " "—Babu Atal Bihari Lal and His Highness			
Jan. 1915—Babu Amba Lal and Maharaja Balbhadra Singh.	Babu Chheda Lal —31 " "	26 " "	20 " "
10 " "—Pandit Ram Saran and Pandit Rati Lal			
17 " "—Babu Chheda Lal	B. Shyam Bihari Lal —7 Nov. "	2 April "	27 " "
24 " "—B. Shyam Bihari Lal and Pt. Dinkar Rao			
31 " "—Syed Mustafa Husain and B. Jagmohan Lal	Pt. Dinkar Rao —14 " "	9 " "	3 Sept. "
7 Feb. "—Pandit Dhani Ram			
14 " "—Doctor Ram Lal	Syed Mustafa Husain—21 " "	16 " "	10 " "
21 " "—Babu Indra Sen			
28 " "—Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi	B. Jagmohan Lal —28 " "	23 " "	17 " "
7 March "—Babu Ambika Charan			
14 " "—Dhabai Shadi Lal	B. Indra Sen —5 Dec. "	30 " "	24 " "
21 " "—Babu Shiv Nath Singh			
28 " "—Babu Mithan Lal	Doctor Ram Lal —12 " "	7 May "	1 Oct. "
4 April "—Babu Lal Chand.			
11 " "—Pandit Lila Dhar.	Pt. Dhani Ram —19 " "	14 " "	8 " "
1 " "—Babu Atal Bihari Lal			
25 " "—Pt. Jai Shanker	Pandit Shiv Kumar —26 " "	21 " "	15 " "
2 May "—Pandit Rati Lal			
9 " "—Mr. Narain Bihari	B. Ambika Charan —2 Jan. '16	28 " "	22 " "
16 " "—Babu Jagmohan Lal			
23 " "—Pt. Dinkar Rao Sapre	Dhabai Shadi Lal —9 " "	4 June "	29 " "
30 " "—Babu Shyam Bihari Lal			
6 June "—Doctor Ram Lal	B. Shiv Nath Singh —16 " "	11 " "	5 Nov. "
13 " "—Pandit Dhani Ram			
20 " "—Maharaja Balbhadra Singh			
27 " "—Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi	His Highness —23 " "	18 " "	12 " "
4 July "—Babu Chheda Lal			
11 " "—Babu Ambika Charan	B. Mitthan Lal —30 " "	25 " "	19 " "
18 " "—Dhabai Shadi Lal			
25 " "—Babu Lalchand	Pandit Rati Lal —6 Feb. "	2 July "	26 " "
1 August "—Babu Shiv Nath Singh			
8 " "—Syed Mustafa Husain Rizvi			
15 " "—His Highness	Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji —18 " "	9 " "	3 Dec. "
22 " "—Pandit Dhani Ram			
29 " "—Babu Atal Bihari Lal	Babu Lal Chand —20 " "	16 " "	10 " "
5 Sept. "—Babu Amba Lal			
12 " "—His Highness	Pandit Ram Saran —27 " "	23 " "	17 " "
19 " "—Pandit Ram Saran			
26 " "—His Highness	Pandit Amba Lal —5 Mar. "	30 " "	24 " "
3 Oct. "—Babu Indra Sen			
10 " "—Pandit Lila Dhar			
17 " "—Babu Mitthan Lal	Pandit Lila Dhar— 12 " "	6 August "	31 " "

